"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today; Sunday fair, rising temperature; moderate northwest winds
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,630. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere

HOUSE WILL PASS BOND ISSUE BILL AT SESSION TODAY

Amendments Agreed On Specify Loans Only During War Period to Allies.

DEBATE RANGES WIDELY

Gardner Urges Command for Roosevelt and an Expedition to the Trenches.

KITCHIN PILOTS THE BILL

Explains That "Group" Loans Are Not Intended—Measure Meets No Partisan Opposition.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Without display of partisanship the House today began consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of $5,000,000,000 in bonds and $2,000,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness. The bill will go to a vote tomorrow. General debate on the measure was concluded early tonight. The reading of the bill for amendments and discussion under the five-minute rule will precede its passage tomorrow afternoon.

In presenting the bill to the House, Representative Kitchin, the Democratic floor leader, said it represented "the most momentous project ever undertaken by our Government, and carried the greatest authorization for bonds ever contained in a bill submitted to any legislative body in the world."

Representative Fordney, ranking Republican of the Ways and Means Committee, said that he would vote for the bill, and there was no indication of any serious opposition.

Two amendments suggested by Representative Lenroot, a Wisconsin Republican, will be accepted by those in charge of the bill tomorrow. These amendments are regarded as unnecessary by the Administration leaders, but after a conference with Secretary McAdoo Mr. Kitchin announced that they would not be opposed. There was Republican criticism today of the fact that the bill does not state specifically that the loan to foreign Governments shall be made during and not after the war. The Lenroot amendments would specify directly that the loan of $3,000,000,000 shall be made during the war, and to nations engaged in war with the German Government.

Democratic speakers said that there was no necessity for the amendments, as the Secretary of the Treasury undoubtedly would not attempt to make a loan under the bill after the close of the war, nor would he lend to any save the allied Governments now arraigned against Germany.

Mr. Mondell of Wyoming first suggested that the bill should state specifically that the three billion dollar loan must be made while the war continues. Mr. Fordney replied that no one should assume the Secretary of the Treasury would make loans after the war. Nevertheless, this point was brought up frequently during the debate and the Democrats finally agreed to accept the Lenroot amendments. One of these amendments reads:

"Provided, That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds of foreign Governments as aforesaid shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial Government of Germany."

The second Lenroot amendment provides that the section authorizing the purchase by the United States of "the obligations of foreign Governments" shall be so amended that it is stated specifically that the loan provision shall be "for establishing credits in the United States for foreign Governments engaged in war with the Imperial German Government, or with any other Government with which the United States shall be at war."

The impression conveyed by the debate today was that the United States intended promptly to make the vast loan to the Allies, and the restriction that the loan must be made while this country and the German Government are at war was therefore regarded as precautionary only. Its inclusion in the bill is primarily to bring about comparatively harmonious action in the House on the measure.

Wide Range of Debate.

The debate today took a wide range. Representative Shackleford of Missouri, a pacifist Democrat, demanded that "there be conscription of the wealth of the country if there is to be conscription of our young men for the battlefields of Europe." He said that he would offer an amendment for drastic increases in the rates of taxation on incomes and excess profits.

Representative Mondell, a Wyoming Republican, said that he was opposed to the conscription plan.

"I am yet to be convinced," he said, "that an army made up of slackers who have to be conscripted will make the best army for us."

While criticising some of the features of the bill which bestow wide powers upon the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, Representative J. Hampton Moore, a Pennsylvania Republican, announced his support of the measure.

"I shall vote for this bill," said Mr. Moore, "trusting to the Commander in Chief of our army and navy to prosecute vigorously this war and to bring us speedily to an honorable and permanent peace."

Leader Kitchin Questioned.

Mr. Kitchin, when questioned, said he did not feel at liberty to disclose the plans

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Washington Gets Report of Peace Move by Germany

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Another peace report came into notice in Washington today, accompanied by details that attracted attention to it as possibly having some foundation. It was that the State Department had been informed by the American Legation at Stockholm that the German Government had requested the King of Sweden to offer in its behalf to abandon ruthless submarine warfare as an inducement to the United States to resume friendly relations with Germany.

A State Department official denied that any information had come of such a move. The story, said to have been based on advices from the American Legation in Stockholm, had it that King Gustav had full power from the Kaiser or the German Government to make terms satisfactory to the United States.

Official reports received in Washington from Berne state that a former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to Great Britain is attempting to open negotiations with England looking to the conclusion of a separate peace between London and Vienna. Another story, which cannot be authenticated, but which is widely accepted here, is that Emperor Charles is not in sympathy with the imperialistic designs of Germany and would be willing to conclude peace if the status quo ante bellum of his dominions, with the exception of a portion of Galicia for the new Polish State, should be guaranteed him.

NEW YORK GUARD MAY BE FIRST TO GO

Gen. O'Ryan Says Those Who Enroll Here Must Be Prepared to Serve Abroad.

CHANCES FOR PROMOTION

When Recruiting Is Resumed, Those Who Registered for Enlistment Will Be Given Preference.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the New York National Guard issued a statement yesterday, saying that the New York Division would probably be among the first to be sent abroad, and that those who enrolled in the New York Guard now be prepared for active service there. He said:

"By reason of its past record in the civil and Spanish-American wars and its recent services on the Mexican border, the New York Division will probably be among the first troops to see active service abroad. In furtherance of this end it is desired that no men seek enlistment here who are not anxious for service at the front.

"At the present time we are not authorized by the War Department to recruit to our full strength. In the meantime many men have applied for enlistment in the guard regiments. As soon as the order referred to is modified vacancies that exist in the regiments will be filled by enlisting the best men of the enrolled applicants. There is ample opportunity for promotion.

"Young men who are exceptionally fit physically, who have no immediate members of their families dependent upon them for support, who are fitted for military service, and who possess the fighting spirit, combined with the desire for active service at the front, may apply now for enlistment to the recruiting officers."

The following changes affecting officers in the National Guard were announced yesterday at guard headquarters:

William L. Forbes, Jr., has been commissioned First Lieutenant and Battalion Adjutant in the Seventy-first Regiment.

Captain Edwin H. Moody, First Infantry, has resigned his commission.

Captain Frederick H. Ryan, First Field Artillery, has been transferred to the Reserve.

Edwin Sterling Munson has been commissioned Second Lieutenant in Company C, Seventh Regiment.

John G. K. Lawrence has been honorably discharged from Troop B, Squadron A, to enable him to accept a commission in the Naval Reserve.

J. Stanley Moore, who was Military Secretary to the Governor, with the rank of Major, and left the guard in 1915, has been placed on the reserve list.

Captain Moses Ashby Stivers has been promoted to be a Major in the Medical Corps.

John Ogden Outwater, Second Lieutenant, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant, Company H, Fifteenth Infantry.

Stephen Cleaver has been commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and assigned to duty in the Twenty-third Regiment.

Guernsey Wilder has been commissioned First Lieutenant in Company F, Third Infantry.

Sidney D. Palmer has been commissioned First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps and assigned to duty in the Twelfth Regiment.

First Lieutenant Ellis Robertson, Seventy-first Regiment, has been promoted to be Captain of the Headquarters Company.

First Lieutenant Nils Larsen of the Medical Corps has been assigned to the Twenty-third Regiment.

Raymond W. Lewis has been discharged from the Hospital Corps of Squadron A to enable him to accept a commission in the Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.

First Lieutenant S. Morris Pike, Battalion Adjutant, Second Infantry, has been promoted to Captain of Company D of the same regiment.

Major Charles J. Ahern of the Quartermaster's Corps has been detailed for duty at the State Arsenal.

First Lieutenant John D. Little, Medical Corps, has been assigned to duty with the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

Second Lieutenant Marston E. Drake of Company G, Seventh Regiment, has been promoted to be First Lieutenant in the same company.

Captain Charles W. Lynn, Medical Corps, has been promoted to Major.

First Lieutenant Bernard Guise, Company I, Fourteenth Infantry, has been promoted to be Captain of Company M, same regiment.

J. Herbert Clairborne, who served as Captain of the Twelfth Regiment in the Spanish-American war and left the guard after that war, has been promoted to the Reserve Corps with his former rank.

EASTMAN TO AID THE LOAN.

Kodak Man Will Put $2,500,000 in Government Issue.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 13.—George Eastman, head of the Eastman Kodak Company, today announced his intention of subscribing $2,500,000 to the proposed Government loan of $5,000,000,000.

$10,000,000 TO AID STATE FARMERS IN INCREASING CROPS

New York Financiers Are Ready to Put Out Large Sum on Unsecured Notes.

FUND FOR SEED AND LABOR

Farm Cadets Who Will Receive Rewards for Meritorious Work Suggested.

PICKS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Whitman Appoints Patriotic Body to Promote Agriculture—Railroads Will Assist.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 13.—As the first move in a State-wide campaign to increase the crop production in New York it was announced today at a special meeting here of the New York Agricultural Society that certain public spirited men in New York City were prepared to lend the farmers of this and neighboring States an unlimited amount of money to enable them to buy seed and fertilizers and to pay for the labor and other expenses necessary to place every acre in their possession under cultivation.

In the Chase National Bank of New York there had been deposited, it was stated, $500,000 in cash to guarantee $10,000,000 for the loan. Two and three times $10,000,000 has been promised if it is needed. The money is to be loaned through local committees composed of two members of the Grange or other agricultural organizations, and if possible a banker. No mortgage will be asked on farm, tools, or crops. The only guarantee required will be an approved individual application with a note signed by the farmer. Interest at the rate of 6½ per cent. will be charged on the money.

The headquarters of the organization will be at the Chase National Bank. The executive secretary is Marc W. Cole of Albion. It is not necessary for a man to be a member of a farm organization to obtain a loan. Any farmer in this State, or renter of a farm, of good moral character will be accepted. The notes are payable on Dec. 1, but renewals will be granted to enable farmers needing the money to market their crops profitably. Efforts will be made to see that the food reaches the consumer from the farmer, so that the speculator may be eliminated and the farmer receive a fair price for his labor. The co-operation of the State Department of Food and Markets will be sought for the marketing and distribution of the food products.

Railroads to Co-operate.

An effort will be made to reach men unaccustomed to doing banking business, and, therefore, will not encroach upon the business of up-State banks. Railroad officials will co-operate by leaving supplies of application blanks with local ticket and freight agents, and by having agents advise their agricultural departments of the needs of farmers within their territory for seed, fertilizer, &c., and in the location of sources of supply for these needs.

This patriotic loan fund has the indorsement of the New York State Agricultural Society, the State Grange officials, and other agricultural interests. Immediate loans will be granted for buying seed and fertilizer. Later, when the crops are in the ground, farmers will be further assisted, if necessary, with loans to pay their labor, caring for and harvesting their crop.

In this afternoon's meeting the New York State Agricultural Society took up the problem of labor which the farmer faces even though money be plentiful. A plan which was adopted and will be presented to Governor Whitman for his consideration, proposes that all the students in colleges, agricultural, normal, and high schools of the State who can be induced to enlist in an unorganized force of farm cadets to do actual work for the increasing farm production, be released from their studies May 1 that Regents examinations held in June be deferred until the late Fall; that class credits for meritorious farm work service be awarded; that the acceptance and recognition of such enlistments and service receive military or semi-military recognition, and that suitable badges be given at the end of service for meritorious conduct.

A special committee is provided for to consist of four persons representing agricultural interests and as ex officio members the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Commissioner of Foods and Markets, the Commissioner of Education, the Master of the State Grange, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the Dean of the College of Agriculture, and the Director of Farm Bureaus.

The Governor is fully aware of the serious danger which threatens the State of a shortage of crops in 1917. It was announced today that he would send an emergency message to carry out plans for increasing agriculture production. The State survey of foods directed by Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson a few weeks ago indicated a shortage of seed, and it is feared that this year's production may be less than that of last year.

A patriotic Agricultural Service Committee was appointed by the Governor to formulate plans for increasing production on the farms. This committee, which will have charge of the disposal of the appropriation of $250,000 to be

Continued on Page 3.

Step off "the trolley that meets all the trains" with whimsical, merry human Fontaine Fox, and you will be in Toonerville tonight. A Fox sketch every night in The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and The New York Evening Post.—Advt.

Expect Our Navy In Big Sea Fight

BERNE, April 13, (via Paris.)—The military critic of the Basle Nachrichten believes that the entrance into the war of the powerful American fleet will "sooner or later lead to a revival of an aggressive sea policy against Germany and will probably culminate in a gigantic battle which will put the Dardanelles fight in the shade." The writer says that the allied fleets will find behind the German coast defenses "an opponent who knows what disastrous results the success of such an Anglo-American undertaking would have for his fatherland."

This observer further believes that if America attempts to transport troops to Europe Germany will abandon her submarine campaign in the Mediterranean and mass all available U-boats against the American transports.

He is dubious of the present value of America as a military aid, and thinks that the standing army, the only present force fit for modern war, is needed at home to watch Mexico. He calculates, however, that the United States has 15,000,000 men of military age whom it can equip and train, and that the Entente has acquired an ally who may prove the decisive factor in the war.

ALLIES TO TELL US OF ERRORS IN WAR

Balfour and Viviani Coming to Point Out the Mistakes the Allies Made.

JUSSERAND SEES WILSON

French Envoy at White House—Daniels Again Confers with Visiting Admirals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Plans for effective co-operation between the American forces and those of the Entente to be brought to bear in the war against the German Government are going ahead rapidly in conferences between officials of the Governments in Washington, London, and Paris.

Ambassadors Page and Sharp are in daily conference with British and French officials. Ambassadors Spring-Rice and Jusserand are likewise in almost daily conference with American Government officials in Washington. Secretary Daniels and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt of the navy had numerous conferences with British and French naval officers, both those attached to the embassies here and the officers in the staffs of Vice Admiral Browning of the British Navy and Rear Admiral Grasset of the French Navy, whose cruisers ride at anchor in an American port, while they are in conference with American naval officials planning co-operation.

Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, had a half hour conference today with President Wilson at the White House on various important phases of the international situation. It is understood the chief object in his seeing the President was to arrange for the formal reception of the French commission headed by M. Viviani, which is soon to come to the United States, and that they discussed informally certain preliminary matters connected with M. Viviani's mission. The French and British commissions coming to this country will be the most important international groups ever sent to this country, embracing, as they will, Mr. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs; former Premier Viviani, General Joffre, the great French Army leader, and prominent representatives of British and French army, navy, and Governmental departments.

Rear Admiral William S. Sims, who, as reported in a special cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES, arrived in London yesterday, and was greeted by Ambassador Page, has been sent there on an important naval mission. Admiral Sims, who was recently designated as head of the Naval War College, is one of the ablest officers in the navy and is considered an ideal choice for the peculiarly important and difficult mission he is now performing.

It was intimated today that the British and French missions would be clothed with plenary powers, and thus would be enabled to join the United States in any proposal this country might make, as well as to bind America to any undertaking that might be suggested by them.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The International War Council to assemble here within the next week and to which Great Britain and France are sending eminent statesmen, soldiers and sailors was stated officially today to have very largely for its purpose enabling the United States to avoid the mistakes and difficulties which beset the Allies when they entered the war.

American officials in all Departments will have a chance to meet the foreign commissioners personally, discuss with them the lessons taught by the war, and consider the broad principles whereby the United States can marshal its forces for the great struggle with a minimum of waste and delay. It is realized that this country faces a stupendous task in converting itself, almost overnight, from a peace basis to a universal military, naval, industrial, and agricultural mobilization. The problem is to fill all these separate and unexpected demands without having each cripple the other. The Entente nations, particularly England, were faced at the beginning of the war by similar problems and learned to solve them only by bitter experience.

There will be some discussion in the conferences of the attitude of the United States toward ultimate peace terms. It is understood that the Entente Powers plan to agree to such terms as will warrant the United States in fighting unreservedly with them to a common end.

The highest honors that the United States can offer are planned for the British and French Commissioners. The leaders of the British party, who are expected here several days before the French Commissioners, will have the use of the handsome home of Franklin MacVeagh, former Secretary of the Treasury. Breckenridge Long, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who was about to move into the house with his family, has offered it to the Government for the time necessary.

BRITISH ASTRIDE HINDENBURG LINE; BOLIVIA BREAKS OFF WITH GERMANY; REPORT KAISER GOING TO HOLLAND

DUTCH HEAR ABOUT EMPEROR

Said to Intend Visit to Middachten Castle, Near Arnhem.

TEN MILES FROM BORDER

No Reason Given for His Journey—Was There as a Guest Before the War.

VORWAERTS WARNS LEADERS

Tell People the Truth, It Says, That Germany Can't Dictate to a "Hostile World."

LONDON, Saturday, April 14.—According to an unconfirmed report, received at The Hague, Emperor William has arrived at or is expected at the Castle of Middachten, near Arnhem, Holland, says a dispatch to The Times from the Dutch capital.

The Castle of Middachten belongs to the Bentick family, and the German Emperor visited there some years before the war.

Arnheim, near where is situated the Castle of Middachten, is the capital of the Province of Gelderland, and is on the River Rhine, fifty miles southeast of Amsterdam.

Arnhem is fifteen miles north of Cleves, the nearest German city, with which it is connected by a railroad. The German border reaches to within ten miles of Arnhem.

The Castle of Middachten lies close to the railway running from Arnhem northeast to Zutphen, and between the stations of De Steeg and Dieren.

GERMAN PRESS SPEAKS OUT.

Berlin Socialist Organ Says All Want War Ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 14.—In connection with comment on the latest declaration of the Russian Government, the Berlin Vorwärts, according to an Amsterdam dispatch to The Daily Chronicle, says:

"The German Government must tell the people the whole truth, and that is, that one cannot dictate terms to a hostile world."

The Vorwärts says on the subject of peace:

"In the hands of the liberated Russian people now lies the decision regarding peace and war. It depends upon them whether in a reasonable time wisdom and justice will triumph over the loosened spirit of destruction or whether a long misery of war lies before us. All the world, therefore, will seek to read its fate in the new declaration.

"Matters between the Central Powers and Russia on the basis announced in the Russian program can be settled without a further drop of blood being shed. Neither Germany nor Austria-Hungary wishes to humble Russia nor keep a bit of her territory. In Germany, as in Austria-Hungary, we wish for peace, and the Provisional Government's statement shows that the same feeling in Russia is very great.

"To meet that feeling is the duty of the German Government, which must say that Count Czernin's proposal is its proposal, too, and that it has no intention to put forward at the suggested conference demands which only a defeated opponent could accept."

Severest Food Crisis at Hand.

AMSTERDAM, April 13, (via London.)—The Düsseldorf General Anzeiger explains in an article to the hard-working population of the Rhinelands of Westphalia that hard necessity has driven the country to the new food rationing, due to begin Sunday, and including a reduction of 25 per cent. in the bread ration.

The newspaper says that the old crop must serve for four months, but that there are supplies for only one month.

No peace, the newspaper adds, even if it came tomorrow, would alter the situation, and even after peace it will be a long time before the food situation is again brought to normal.

The newspaper concludes by saying that the Rumanian wheat crop must be rushed up, now that the Danube is free from ice, and that the people must hold out. It says that there is no alternative.

The Cologne Volkszeitung, after abusing President Wilson in the style that appears popular in Germany at present, says:

"We are entitled to a thumping war indemnity, and we do not care who pays it. Those States which have sacrificed immense sums will be unable to pay it. Therefore, America, which has earned thousands of millions through munitions and supplies, will have to unbutton its pockets. We need not force America itself to pay, but we hold so many pledges in hand that for the Entente it is most important to have America as a banker behind them."

Denounces Pan-German "Rubbish."

On the other hand the Frankfurter Zeitung in a remarkably outspoken article, freely admits that the constant pan-German sabre rattling has been to a large extent the cause of world-wide hostility toward Germany. The newspaper discusses a new pamphlet on "The Pan-German Movement in America," by Otto Baumgarten, which consists of a

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Bolivia Hands Passports to German Minister; Argentina Crowds Now Clamor for War

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 13.—The German Minister and his staff have received their passports from the Bolivian Government, with a note declaring that diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Germany have been severed.

BUENOS AIRES, April 13.—The Argentine sailing ship Monte Protegido has been sunk off the European coast, according to an official announcement made here today.

The announcement was made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who said he had received official information to this effect. A complete inquiry into the sinking of the ship has been ordered by the Government.

According to the newspapers, the ship was sunk by a German submarine, which fired upon it twice, wounding a member of the crew.

The news created a great sensation in Buenos Aires. An excited crowd marched through the streets shouting "Down with the German assassins!" Groups of students also paraded the streets singing patriotic songs.

Two German newspapers published in Buenos Aires, in view of threats by the crowds, closed their offices.

The news of the sinking of the ship was announced at the Military Club of Argentina as a reception to the French Military Attaché was in progress, and resulted in a remarkable demonstration. A crowd of students gathered in front of the club, singing the "Marseillaise" and cheering for France, the United States, and other members of the Entente.

The French Attaché and several high Argentine army officers appeared on the balcony of the club and saluted the crowd. The French officer cried, "Vive Argentina!" and was given a great ovation.

There were other demonstrations before the different newspaper offices, and the excitement is increasing.

GERMANS EXPECT WAR WITH BRAZIL

Press Thinks Other Latin-American Countries Also May Line Up.

DEPENDENT ON US, IT SAYS

Subjected to Our 'Unscrupulous Pressure'—Brazil Also Influenced by Portugal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 12, (via Copenhagen, April 13.)—Up to a late hour last night nothing was known here as to whether or not Brazil really had such serious intentions regarding her diplomatic relations with Germany as are imputed to her Government by the Reuter, Havas, and other hostile news agencies.

The evening papers publish Reuter and Havas telegrams according to which not only Brazil but the whole South and Central American Republics are ready to join the United States in unreserved and unconditional solidarity. But the newspapers simultaneously warn their readers not to take too much stock in this "mixture of lies and truth, the main purpose of which is to create confusion, anger and complications." The Vossische Zeitung, however, says:

"It would not be impossible if some of the Central and South American Republics, who are more or less economically and financially dependent on the northern republic, should have been worked up to a state of great excitement by the unceasing, unscrupulous agitation of the United States and the rest of the Entente, whose aim undoubedly is to induce them all to break with Germany. In Brazil they seem very near accomplishing their purpose. There the die may be cast at any time. It may be assumed, however, that before taking a decisive step the Brazilian Government will await the result of the investigation into the sinking of the Brazilian steamer Parana, with which it has commissioned the Brazilian Consul at Havre.

"We should not be surprised if Brazil gave way to its hostile press, because that country most of all has been under pressure of the agitation described above since the beginning of the war. Inasmuch as Portugal entered the war, it has become even more likely that Brazil will follow suit since despite the separation of a hundred years both countries have remained closely bound together by ties of language and a steady flow of emigrants which in some years have reached a hundred thousand. Many Portuguese who became wealthy in Brazil returned to Portugal to spend the rest of their lives, in the times of the kingdom at least, as barons of castles in which they once served. No wonder the Portuguese looked on Brazil as a land of honey and freedom and Brazilians on Portugal as a land of cheap titles, orders and honors. There is not much hope of Brazil remaining out of the war."

Peru also is considered as inclining toward the Entente, while Argentina is still considered doubtful, this country having done the largest business of any of the South American countries with Germany. It is hoped she, like Chile, will make an honest effort to maintain her neutrality.

BRAZILIANS URGED TO HURRY FROM GERMANY

Anti-German Demonstrations in the Republic Continue—Newspaper Plant Wrecked.

RIO JANEIRO, April 13.—Foreign Minister Lauro Muller has cabled the Brazilian Minister in Berlin asking him to urge all Brazilians in Germany to leave the country within twenty-four hours. A decree has been issued withdrawing the exequaturs of the German Consuls. The Ministers of France, Great Britain, and Italy conferred at length with Dr. Muller.

An official inspection of the German ships seized in Brazilian ports shows that important parts of the engines are missing, rendering the vessels practically useless.

Renewed anti-German demonstrations occurred last night. Crowds gathered before the German Club and hooted, after which they proceeded to the

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VICTORS AT VIMY SURPRISE ENEMY

Capture the Last Heights Before Germans Can Launch a Counterattack.

TROOPS SUFFER IN COLD

Forced to Lie Out in the Snow Under a Hail of Shells and Bullets.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, April 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The enemy's headquarters staff is clearly troubled by the enormous successes gained by the British troops during these first days of the battle of Arras, and all attempts to repair the damage to his defensive positions upon which his future safety depends have been feeble and irresolute. It is certain he desired to make a heavy counterattack upon the northern edge of Vimy Ridge. The prisoners taken yesterday all believed this would be done without delay.

The Fifth Grenadiers of the Prussian Guards Reserve were hurriedly brought up to support the Bavarian troops, who had suffered frightfully, and were massed in the wood called Bois de l'Hirondelle (Swallows Wood,) in order to steal through another little wood called Bois en Hache, to a hill known by us as the Pimple, and so on to recapture Hill 145, taken by the Canadians on Monday night, after heavy and costly fighting. This scheme has broken down utterly. Swallows Wood was heavily bombed by British airplanes, so that the massed Prussians had an ugly time there, and yesterday morning the Canadian troops made a sudden assault upon Pimple, which is a knoll slightly lower than Hill 145, to its right, and gained it in spite of a fierce machine gun fire from the garrison, who defended themselves stubbornly until they were killed or captured. At the same time Bois en Hache, which stands on rising ground across the little valley of the River Souchez, was attacked with great courage and the enemy driven out.

Difficulties of the Attack.

It was difficult work for the infantry and gunners. The ground was a bog of shell craters and mud, and there was a blizzard of snowflakes. The attack was made with a kind of instinct, backed with luck. The British stumbled forward in the wake of snowsqualls and shells, fell into shell holes, climbed out again, and by some skill of their own kept their bombs and rifles dry. Machine gun bullets whipped the ground about them. Some fell and were buried in snowdrifts, others went on and reached the goal, and in the white blizzard found out the enemy and his machine guns. It was an hour or two later that German officers, directing the operations at a distance and preparing a counterattack on Vimy Ridge, heard that Pimple and Bois en Hache were both gone—the only places which gave observation on the south side of Vimy and made effective any attack. Their curses must have been deep and full when tthat message came over the telephone wires. They ordered their batteries to fire continuously on those two places, but they remain in British hands, and the troops have endured an intense barrage without losing ground.

Now the British have full and absolute observation over Vimy Ridge to the enemy's side of the country, reversing all the past history of this position. The British are making full and deadly use of it. The enemy still clings to Vimy village, on the other side of the slopes, and to the line of railway on the eastern side of Farbus, but it is an insecure hare, and the British guns are making life hideous for the German soldier in those places and in the villages fur-

Continued on Page 2.

Out today—The Spring Book Review of The New York Evening Post contains an annotated list of the season's 300 important publications. One of four sections. News stands 5c. —Advt.

13,000 PRISONERS NOW

New Smash Threatens Lens, Centre of the Coal Mining District.

GAIN ALSO TOWARD CAMBRAI

Haig's Troops Push Forward on 9-Mile Front Toward the Scheldt.

BIG BATTLE AT ST. QUENTIN

French Take Several Lines of Trenches in Hard Fighting South of the City.

LONDON, April 13.—By a sudden sweep north from their new positions east of Arras the British troops drove back the Germans today on a front of twelve miles, capturing six villages and seriously threatening the important coal mining centre of Lens.

The line of advance extends from the Scarpe River to Loos, north of Lens. The town of Vimy was captured, as well as Ancres, which with Lievin protects Lens on the southwest. The depth of the advance was about a mile.

The far-reaching, important and sweeping success of the battle of Arras is being revealed in successive chapters to the British public, which hardly realizes yet that it is the most effectual and decisive event to the credit of the British army during the war. It may well rank with the battle of the Marne and may prove the turning point of the whole war in the West and change the balance of the world war.

Field Marshal Haig's bulletin tonight, giving the number of guns captured as 166 and the aggregate of prisoners as 13,000, and the details of new territory gained for France from the invader, marks the battle of Arras as a great victory. But the significant statement from Field Marshal Haig is that the British are "astride" the Hindenburg line.

The famous Hindenburg line had been proclaimed by its author, as well as by German experts, as a sort of great wall of China which would be impregnable to all assaults. The German belief has even served to hypnotize part of the British public.

A number of European military writers have taken the view that the Hindenburg line was a myth painted to hearten the German people. But the British General Staff for some time has known that there is a definite Hindenburg line upon which the German Staff was basing its defense, and has known exactly where that line was drawn.

"In falling back the Germans are making in the direction of an emergency auxiliary line to the rear of the Hindenburg line, called the Drocourt-Queant line," says a dispatch from the British front. "Work on this position is far from complete and the Germans seem to have had no idea of using it except as a last resort. They are now fighting under orders to delay the British advance at every possible point to permit the completion of the work of making the new position defendable.

"On retiring from the Somme last month the Germans apparently expected to hold all the Hindenburg line, running southeast from Arras in front of Cambrai and through St. Quentin and Laon. The important point at the northern end of this line was Vimy ridge. There is no doubt the Germans never expected to be driven off that ridge by a frontal attack, as was done by the Canadians on Monday. Anticipating a northern offensive, however, and the possible outflanking of the Vimy positions, the Drocourt-Queant switch running north from the Hindenburg line was planned."

Wide Advance Near Le Catelet.

The British also attacked last night on a wide front west of Le Catelet, from Metz-en-Couture, south of the Bapaume-Cambrai Railway, to north of Hargicourt, a distance of about nine miles. Several wooded positions of considerable strength were captured after sharp fighting, the principal position being the village of Gouze au court, which stands on a knoll traversed by the highroad from Péronne to Cambrai.

The text of the evening's statement reads as follows:

The area of active operation extended today toward the north. East and north of the Vimy Ridge our troops pressed back the enemy on our whole front north of the River Scarpe to south of Loos.

We have seized the villages of Bailleul, Willerval, Vimy, Petit Vimy, Givenchy-en-Gohelle, and Angres, and have gained a footing in the enemy's trenches northeast of Lens. In this area we have captured prisoners and guns.

South of the Arras-Cambrai Road we have captured Wancourt Tower on a spur east of Wancourt Village, and have advanced astride the Hindenburg

line as far as a point seven miles southeast of Arras.

We have also made further progress on the high ground east of Le Verguier and in Havrincourt Wood, (northwest of St. Quentin.)

Much useful work was done by our airplanes yesterday, although the weather continued unfavorable for flying. The only hostile formation encountered was severely handled by one of our patrols, which drove down four enemy machines out of control. One other hostile airplane was destroyed by us during the day. Three of our machines are missing.

The number of prisoners taken since the commencement of our operations now exceeds 13,000, including 285 officers. We have also captured 166 guns, including eight 8-inch howitzers, twenty-eight 5.9 inch howitzers, 84 trench mortars, and 250 machine guns, in addition to a considerable number of guns, trench mortars, and machine guns which were demolished or buried by shell fire and cannot be enumerated.

Many of the captured guns have been turned upon the enemy by us with good effect.

General Haig's early announcement follows:

We attacked last night in the region between St. Quentin and Cambrai. After sharp fighting we captured the enemy's positions on a wide front from north of Hargicourt to Metz-en-Couture. We now hold Sart Farm, Gauche Wood, Gouzeaucourt Village, and Gouzeaucourt Wood.

During the night our troops carried out a successful raid southwest of Loos. The enemy's dugouts were bombed and considerable damage was done to his defenses.

In the neighborhood of Ploegsteert a hostile raiding party came under our machine gun fire, failing to reach our trenches.

Berlin's Version of the Battle.

BERLIN, April 13, (via London.)—On the northern wing of the Arras battlefield, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff, preliminary successes of strong British attacks against Angres and Givenchy-en-Gonelle were halted by German counterthrusts.

On the roads from Péronne to Cambrai and Le Catelet minor engagements occurred yesterday between Gouzeaucourt and Hargicourt.

From the Arras-Lens railroad to the River Lens, says the statement, British divisions which twice attacked were repulsed with heavy losses. Southeast of Arras several attacks in which cavalry participated failed.

Heavy artillery fire against St. Quentin and adjoining lines to the southward of that city was continued, preparatory to French attacks this morning on both banks of the River Somme. The attacks, it is said, failed.

Fierce artillery fighting along the Aisne and in the western Champagne continued yesterday. Reconnoitring detachments which frequently endeavored to feel their way forward were repulsed by the Germans, who captured 100 French.

The Allies lost thirteen airplanes on the western front and two on the eastern front yesterday.

The War Office communication issued this evening says:

"It is officially reported that there have been no engagements near Arras, and only strong firing in the vicinity of Bullecourt, Neuville St. Vaast, and Ablain, in Champagne, a French attack failed."

GREAT BATTLE RAGES SOUTH OF ST. QUENTIN

French Carry Several Lines of Trenches Before the City—Germans Fight Stubbornly.

PARIS, April 13.—A great battle is raging south of St. Quentin, on which, it is believed here, the fate of the city depends. The French troops attacked the German positions early this morning, and despite the desperate resistance of the enemy, carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the railway running from St. Quentin to the Oise. In front of these captured positions the battle is still raging tonight, the Germans showing a stubborn resistance, the French guns meanwhile throwing a hail of shell behind the German lines.

In the wooded district south of the Oise the French are moving forward slowly, fighting for every inch of the ground. The artillery combats continue along the Aisne front and in Champagne.

The afternoon statement follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise our troops this morning attacked German positions south of St. Quentin. Notwithstanding desperate resistance by the enemy, we carried several lines of trenches between the Somme and the St. Quentin Railway. We brought back prisoners and a number of machine guns.

South of the Oise our advanced troops made progress east of Coucy-la-Ville and took prisoners and material.

There was artillery fighting in the region of the Aisne and in the Champagne.

Near Verdun two surprise attacks were made by the enemy. They were broken up by our fire.

The night was calm on the remainder of the front.

The evening statement reads as follows:

The battle continues in front of the positions our troops captured this morning to the south of St. Quentin. The enemy is offering stubborn resistance. Our artillery has violently bombarded German organizations between the Somme and the Oise.

To the south of the Oise and to the north of the Ailette we carried out with success some detailed operations, in the course of which we brought back about sixty prisoners.

An artillery struggle is reported in the region of the Aisne and in Champagne.

BRITISH GUNS BLEW TOP OFF VIMY RIDGE

Artillery Completely Wrecked Crests of Hills—Shell Germans with Their Own Shells.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, April 13, (via London.)—From the Vimy Ridge late today fires could be seen burning in the German lines and Canadian patrols had advanced beyond the outskirts of Givenchy.

An exploration of Vimy Ridge shows that the British artillery virtually blew the top off of the German stronghold which had resisted all efforts of the French and British during more than two years of war was finally forced into such a position by high explosives that it could not resist infantry charges. These charges, of course, were backed up by continuous gunfire and accompanied by all the terrible machines and devices of modern war.

Walking on the top of the ridge is virtually impossible, and it is just one continuous climb from one shell crater to another. Two surmounting knobs, known only on military maps as numbered hills, had attracted the fire of the heaviest British guns and had been shattered into unrecognizable butts on the landscape.

It is little wonder that the Germans made such desperate efforts to hold Vimy Ridge and to retake certain portions of it by counterattacks, which failed miserably. The ridge stood as a natural barrier between the Germans and their opponents and was a great protective chain of hills shielding invaluable coal, iron, and other mineral lands which Germany had wrested from France in the first onrush of the war in 1914. The City of Lens, now within sight of the British lines, is a great mining centre. It is generally believed that in yielding the mines which have been such help to the Germans the latter will undoubtedly try to wreck them by every means. But even if France does not regain the immediate use of the mines, the shutting off of Germany from their precious products will mean an important step toward the ultimate allied victory.

From the top of Vimy Ridge the British now look down on the plain of Douai and toward the great industrial sections of France, which so long have been in enemy hands.

"We are the top-dogs at last," said a Canadian officer to The Associated Press correspondent today. "We have the Germans on the down hill and once they are started you may be sure they will go back fast."

In the continuous hail of shells which is going over and upon the Germans many are their own thrown from their own abandoned field pieces. They are tasting what a British Tommy calls "the joys of some of their own devilish explosives." The Germans also are getting a bitter pelting from hundreds of their own machine guns.

5 AMERICANS KILLED WITH THE CANADIANS

Seven Others Among Wounded in the Arras Battle, Ottawa Reports.

OTTAWA, April 13. — The Canadian Records Office tnight gave out the following list of casualties among American soldiers fighting with the Canadian forces in France:

Killed in action: Adolph J. Olson, Paynesville, Minn.; Ellsworth Dodd, Greencastle, Ind.; W. G. Morris, Bayport, Mich.; Corporal D. C. Laviolette, Rapid River, Mich.; Sapper Ainsley Laird, 403 South Bonnlebrae Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Wounded: Lieutenant Albert Highstone, St. Paul, Minn.; F. E. Olson, 813 South G Street, Tacoma, Wash.; Warren Henry Lockhart, 49 Miller Street Rochester, N. Y.; James Huston, Hallyard, Wash.; Stephen McKarry, 551 South Fifth Avenue, Chicago; W. Collins, Kingston, Mich., and Earl Reynolds, Visalia, Cal.

DAMAGE IN FRANCE COMPUTED

Technical Commission Estimates It at Fifteen Billion Francs.

PARIS, April 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Entente Allies had since the battle of the Marne and prior to the battles around St. Quentin liberated about 10 per cent. of the French territory invaded by the Germans.

With the advance of the British troops east of Roisel and east of Croisilles, the Department of the Somme was entirely liberated, and the occupied territory in the Pas de Calais reduced to 10 per cent.

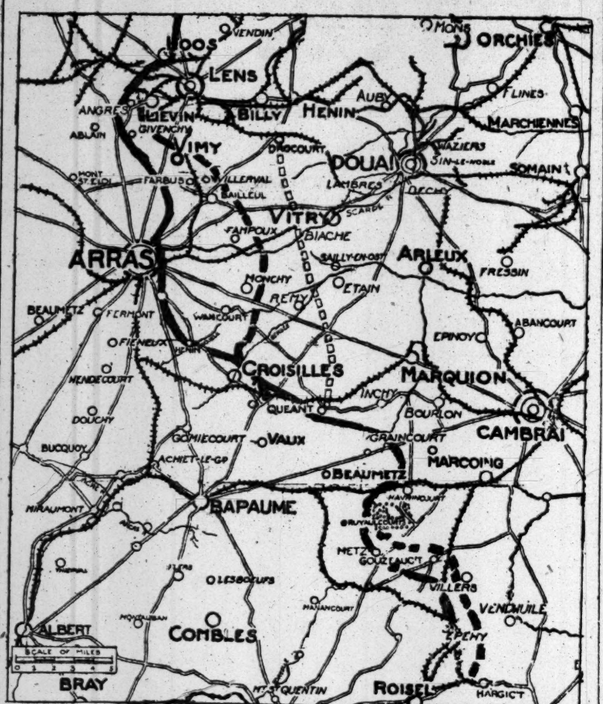
The French are wearing down the Germans' hold on the Department of the Aisne, having reduced it from 100 per cent. at the time of the battle of the Marne to 55 per cent. at present.

The territory invaded in August and September, 1914, was 8 4-10 per cent. of all of France; at the beginning of this year the Germans held 3 7-10 per cent. of the whole. Since March 15 they have relinquished more than 10 per cent. of their holding.

In proportion as the occupied territory is liberated the magnitude of the damage becomes more apparent. A technical commission, basing its figures on inventories of known damages, estimated the probable total damage in the North of France at 15,000,000,000 francs, ($3,000,000,000.) The complete devastation between the Oise and the Aisne shows that these figures are not excessive. Not only have the buildings been destroyed, but the land has been rendered inapt for cultivation over a great surface. Years of labor will be required to restore its producing capacity.

The official appraisal of the property in this region for purposes of taxation fixed the value of the land at 4,000,000,000 francs, the buildings at 4,800,000,000. The intrinsic value has been estimated at from 14,000,000,000 to 20,000,000,000 for both land and buildings, both figures being under the actual, if the appraisal takes producing capacity into account.

British Gain Toward Douai and Cambrai



The British advance east of Arras swept toward the north yesterday capturing six villages on a twelve-mile front and seriously threatening the coal mining centre of Lens. The Germans are falling back from the Hindenburg line (the British being astride of this line seven miles southeast of Arras) to a temporary line from Drocourt to Queant, shown on the map. The British also made important gains on a nine-mile front between Metz and Hargicourt. The new positions are indicated on the map by the broken line.

VICTORS AT VIMY SURPRISE ENEMY

Continued from Page 1.

ther back in the direction of Douai and along the road which he is using for his transport.

In the village of Bailleul down there are a number of batteries which the enemy vainly endeavored to withdraw. The British are smothering them with shell-fire and he will find it difficult to get them away, although he can ill afford the loss of more guns. The enemy has been in great trouble to move his guns away rapidly enough owing to the dearth of transport horses. Even before the battle of Arras began the German batteries had to borrow horses from each other because there was not enough for all, and some of his guns have been abandoned because of that lack. He cannot say he left only broken and useless guns.

When the Scottish and South African troops made the great attack on Monday last the South Africans were led forward by their Colonels and took the first German line without a single casualty. Afterwards they fought against wicked machine gun fire, but sweeping all before them and gathering in hundreds of prisoners, they seized a number of guns, including several 5.9 howitzers. A vast amount of ammunition lay about in dumps and the British turned the guns about and are using them against the enemy.

During this fighting the British airmen have flown with extraordinary valor, and have done great work. They flew in snowstorms, circled round for hours taking photographs of enemy positions, spotting his batteries so accurately in spite of the weather, which half blinded them, that German gunners who are now prisoners say they were terrorized by being made targets for the British fire.

Further south yesterday and today the British made new breaches in the Hindenburg line by the capture of Wancourt and Heninel villages, south of Monchy. The fighting here has been most severe, and the British, lying out on the open slopes in deep snow and under icy gales at night, swept by machine-gun barrages from Guemappe, and with the sky above them flashing with shrapnel bursts and high explosives, had to endure a very terrible ordeal. They have done so with noble spirit. Young wounded men to whom I spoke yesterday all spoke of their experience as though they would go through as much again in order to insure success. It is to end this filthy war quickly that the British are fighting so grimly, and with such deadly resolution. So they fought their way into Wancourt and Heninel. There were great uncut belts of wire before them. The men were held up by those great stretches of wire before them, and were menaced most evilly by an enfilading fire of machine guns from Guemappe and a high point to the south.

Two tanks came to the rescue and did most daring things. They came up in their elephantine way, getting the most out of their engines, and most skilfully guided by young officers and crews who were out on a great and perilous adventure, climbing over rough ground, cleaving through snowdrifts and mudbanks, and their steel flanks thrusting blunt noses above the old trenches and sandbag barricades. They made straight for the great hedges of barbed wire and drove straight through, leaving broad lanes of broken strands. One crushed into Wancourt, followed from a distance by the shouts and cheers of the infantry. It wandered up and down the village like a bear on a prowl for something good to eat. It found human food and trampled upon the machinegun redoubts, firing into the German hiding places.

The second tank struck a zigzag course for Heninel, and in that village swept down numbers of German soldiers so that they fled from this black monster, against which bombs and rifles were of no avail. Forty hours these two tanks did not rest but went about on their hunting trail, breaking down wire and searching out German strong points so that the way would be easier for the infantry. Even then the men had no easy fighting. The enemy defended themselves stubbornly in places. Their snipers and bombers and machine gunners did not yield at the first sight of the bayonet. While some of the troops bombed their way down the trenches towards Wancourt others worked up from the south. At last both parties met exultantly behind this section of the Hindenburg line, greeting each other with cheers.

Nearly 200 prisoners were taken hereabouts. All were Silesian mechanics, rather miserable men, with no heart in the war because, as with the Poles, it was none of their making. It is true to say, utterly true, that all the prisoners the British have taken this week, Prussians, Bavarians, and Hamburgers, have lost all spirit for this fighting. They hate it, loathe it as a devilish fate from which they have luckily escaped at last with life. Not one prisoner has said now that Germany will win on land. Their best hope is that the submarine campaign will force an early settlement. Their pockets are stuffed with letters from wives, sisters, and parents telling of starvation at home. It is not good literature for the spirit of an army.

In one of the prisoners' inclosures when a British escort brought food the men fought each other like ravenous wild beasts, and had to be separated by force and threats. The officers in charge of these prisoners' camps are overwhelmed by the masses of men. In one of them, where 4,000 are gathered, they broke the barriers. A captain and subaltern had to deal with the situation, but their own non-commissioned officers helped to restore order. The position of the enemy is now full of uncertainty for him. It is possible he will try to avoid any disaster by falling back further to the Drocourt-Queant line and by slipping away further north. The Hindenburg line is pierced, but he has established serious switch lines which will enable him to stand until the British guns are ready again to make those positions untenable. The weather so far is in his favor, except his troops are suffering as much as the British from the cold and wet.

ASKS BAKER TO CALL RESERVE CORPS NOW

General Wood Wants Civilian Officers Summoned Into Federal Service.

INTENSIVE TRAINING NEEDED

Coast Fortifications Available for Handling Young Recruits—Many Old Rifles.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army, has recommended to Secretary of War Baker that there be called into the Federal service for a period of intensive training all the officers of the Reserve Corps who live in the States included in the present territory of the department. There are between 800 and 900 reserve officers in the department, a majority of whom live in New York, Pennsylvania, and the New England States. General Wood's suggestion is for two camps, one in the North, probably in New York State, and the other in one of the Southern States.

New officers of the Reserve Corps are being commissioned every day, and as all of them will exercise junior command in the armies which will shortly be called for, General Wood thinks that no time should be lost in getting these men into camp, where they can receive a maximum of practical and field training in the shortest time. His suggestion is now under consideration by Secretary Baker and the General Staff.

"In my opinion," said General Wood yesterday, "every one of these men should be in camp at the earliest possible moment. Every hour of additional training that can be possibly be provided should be given to these men. They hold important commissions in our service now, and nothing should be left undone to fit them to exercise efficiently whatever commands they will have in the armies that are to be organized."

General Wood is also of the opinion that practically all of the seacoast fortifications are now available for training young men. To these reservations could be sent thousands from all parts of the country. It is estimated that Fort Munroe, Va., alone can care for at least 300. Fort Hamilton could care for another 200, Fort Totten the same number, and the other forts between Galveston and Portland, Me., from 50 to 300 young men. The General would give to those who attend these fort training camps the status of cadets.

The Government now has in reserve about 600,000 old type Springfield rifles, and about 300,000 Krag-Jorgensens. General Wood thinks that these guns could be used in training men in the parts of the country where they are to receive the regular army Springfield as fast as those guns can be turned out.

"How about uniforms for these thousands of men who would be in attendance at these camps?" General Wood was asked.

"Like the guns that can be attended to later," General Wood replied, "for if a man can be taught to handle a gun properly we need have little worry about how he will wear his uniform when he gets it. If necessary we can train our men in civilian clothing. That was done in England at the beginning of the war."

"The college and university corps are doing splendid work, and I am hoping that it will be possible to keep them in continous training until they may be needed by the army. Princeton, Harvard, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Columbia, Wesleyan, Cornell, in fact practically every leading college and university in this part of the country now has a corps of students undergoing a course of military training directed by army officers. I think these organizations should be continued all Summer if necessary. They have the dormitories, mess halls, and the drill grounds, and there is no reason why any college corps should be disrupted and the men transferred to any other camp or organization."

General Wood has not forgotten the Plattsburghers either, and is anxious to get two training camps for business and professional men going at the earliest possible moment.

SPAIN ASKS GERMANY TO PAY FOR SHIP SUNK

Council of Ministers Aroused Over Loss of the San Fulgencio —New Convention with Britain.

LONDON, April 13.—A demand for indemnity for the sinking of the Spanish steamship San Fulgencio has been made on Germany by the Spanish Council of Ministers, the Madrid correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company cables.

A new commercial convention between Spain and Great Britain has been concluded. Among its stipulations is an agreement that Great Britain shall supply 150,000 tons of coal monthly to Spain. In return Spain will export to England as much ore as is required.

The Spanish Government agrees to permit the chartering of Spanish ships by the British Government.

PARIS, April 13.—A note of protest by the Spanish Government to Germany on the sinking of the Spanish steamer San Fulgencio has been completed, but it will not be published until it has been presented to Germany.

The note is said to contain an energetic protest, on which all the members of the Cabinet agreed. Count de Romanones, the Spanish Premier, according to advices received from Madrid, said with regard to the note:

"The unanimity of my colleagues of the Cabinet relieves my mind and gives me strength to persevere in the line of conduct which the circumstances compel us to follow."

The San Fulgencio was torpedoed without warning, being the first Spanish ship to be sunk by the Germans under these conditions. A London dispatch of Wednesday said the Spanish Government had made a strong protest to Germany.

LEAVE AUSTRIA TODAY.

American Embassy and Consular Staffs Going to Switzerland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The State Department today received a dispatch from American Chargé d'Affaires Grew at Vienna stating that he, together with the members of the embassy staff and American consular officers in Austria-Hungary, with their families, would leave Vienna tomorrow for Switzerland.

Some members of the party, number and persons as yet undetermined, will be reassigned to other ports in Europe, but the larger number are expectedto return immediately to the United States vio France and Spain. It is thought likely that unofficial American citizens in Austria-Hungary will come out with the official body, except those who desire to remain in that country.

Higher War Premiums Announced.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, in announcing yesterday the conditions under which new policies would be issued, called attention to the fact that an extra premium of $50 per thousand would be charged, while some of the other companies were charging $100 additional for assuming the war risk. For officers of the navy and naval militia the extra charge will be $100, and for members of the Naval Reserve the payment of an extra premium of $50 will be required for service limited to American waters and seas.

TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS SUNK IN WAR ZONE

One Torpedoed in Channel and All on Board Saved—52 Lost on Ship Which Hit a Mine.

LONDON, April 13.—The British hospital ship Gloucester Castle was torpedoed without warning in the English Channel on March 30. All the wounded on board were saved.

Another announcement made today told of the loss of the British hospital ship Salta as the result of striking a mine in the English Channel on April 10. Fifty-two persons were drowned on this vessel, which carried no wounded.

A German wireless dispatch of April 11 says the Gloucester Castle was torpedoed by a German submarine.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 14.—A dispatch from a "South Coast Port" says:

"The Gloucester Castle was torpedoed in mid-channel. Magnificent work was done by the nurses and medical staff in securing the safety of the large number of wounded on board. Absolutely regardless of their own lives they went to work, calmly and methodically, to remove the patients to the upper deck, and then trasferred them to the rescuing boats when these arrived on the scene. All aboard showed admirable spirit. There was no panic and discipline thoughout was perfectly maintained.

"The vessel was struck about 3 A. M. Her call for help was responded to instantly by a large number of craft of every description, and the work of transferring the wounded was carrieu on with the utmost despatch.

"A member of the crew of one of the rescuing vessels told me that those aboard the Gloucester Castle stated that they distinctly saw the submarine in the distance. All agreed the torpedoing took place absolutely without warning. The torpedo made a hole inside the vessel, through which four men could walk abreast.

"A number of the members of the engine room staff were injured, many of them being badly scalded."

The British steamship Gloucester Castle, 7,990 tons gross, was built in Glasgow in 1911 and owned in London. The Salta was a vessel of 7,284 tons gross, and had been in the British Admiralty service since the start of the war.

SCOUT REPORTS OF RAIDERS

Navy Cannot Find Basis for Any of Them, Says Secretary Daniels.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 13.—Information that a German commerce raider, in the guise of a sailing ship, has entered the Gulf of Mexico was reported today in Galveston. This news was received from an unnamed British steamer in a radio message to a ship anchored here. The vessel is said to be equipped with auxiliary power. It also has been reported that a German submarine is operating in the Eastern Gulf.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Many reports of German raiders and submarines lying in wait near American ports to destroy commerce reached the Navy Department today through civilian channels, but official information was lacking. Secretary Daniels said the utmost vigilance was being exercised, and, although hundreds of rumors had been investigated, no basis had been found for any.

Official denial by the Cuban authorities that the British vessel Treveal was sunk off Cienfuegos by a German submarine was cabled here yesterday to the Republic of Cuba News Bureau. The story of the sinking was given out last night at Key West, Fla., by C. Peterson, claiming to be a number of the Treveal's crew.

TO ENLIST BRITISH HERE.

United States About to Open Way for England to Get Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The object of the Administration measure to authorize recruiting by the Entente Allies in the United States is especially to benefit Great Britain, it was learned today. England, which has some 100,000 subjects in America, a goodly proportion of whom might be available for service in the army, has no reservists, while her allies who do have them have thus possessed an advantage over Great Britain, in that they could call their subjects in this country to the colors, and England could not.

The legislation will remove the disability of Great Britain in this respect, enabling her to recruit soldiers in the United States from among her own subjects, and possibly from Americans as well. The legislation will not, however, enable any foreign Government to conscript its subjects in this country, as this would authorize France, for example, to conscript American citizens.

WANT LAND WAR RISKS.

Produce Exchange Asks McAdoo to Extend Bureau's Field.

The New York Produce Exchange sent to Secretary McAdoo yesterday a telegram signed by O. M. Mitchel, Chairman, asking the establishment of a bureau of war risk insurance to cover property on land on lines similar to the work of the bureau now covering war risk insurance of shipping.

"Private underwriters," says the telegram, "are unable to write these land risks to any amount at all commensurate with the requirements of our inland transportation and warehousing. Because our merchants naturally hesitate to assume risks which will run into an enormous money value our trade, both domestic and export, is already hampered and restricted. The prompt establishment of a bureau as outlined above is an immediate necessity for the carrying on of our business in grain, grain products, provisions, and allied articles.

"We suggest that the result may be more quickly reached by the extension of the field of the present Government war risk insurance bureau to cover similar risks on land."

ROYALTY RATIONED ALSO.

British Court Adopts the National Rule of Economy.

LONDON, April 13.—It is announced that, realizing the urgent need for economy, particularly with regard to breadstuffs, the King and Queen, together with their household and servants, have adopted the scale of national rations since early in February.

KING HEADS FLYING CORPS.

George V. Accepts Post as Mark of Admiration for Men's Work.

LONDON, April 13.—King George has become Colonel in Chief of the naval and military wings of the Royal Flying Corps "to mark his admiration of the splendid services both wings have rendered since the commencement of the war."

Foreign Aviators Coming.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—All the information and experience of the French and British airmen is to be placed immediately at the disposal of the United States Aviation Corps by officers detailed by their Governments to proceed immediately to Washington and become attached to the office of the chief of the army aviation section. The officers are expected to arrive within a week.

Philippine Teachers Will Drill.

MANILA, April 13.—Plans are being made by the Philippine Department of Education to give military training to teachers in the Summer assembly at Baguio, Luzon. An army officer will act as instructor.

SUFFRAGISTS AID DRIVE FOR RECRUITS

With Mayor's Committee Will Visit Homes and Impress on Women the Need of Men.

GET AUTOS FOR CAMPAIGN

"Wake Up, America," Day in All Parks of the American League—Posters in Fifth Ave. Windows.

More than 300 members of the Woman Suffrage Party of New York, acting with the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, will make a house-to-house canvass for recruits through the greater city today. They will visit every home to impress upon mothers, sisters, and sweethearts the country's need of men, and will distribute about 15,000 recruiting posters in stores, shops, offices, lobbies, and wherever else such material might be of value.

A large number of autos were placed at the disposal of the campaigners, many of them being loaned by anti-suffrage workers, who were eager to co-operate with their opponents. Among the leaders who will have charge of the campaign are Mrs. William G. Willcox, Mrs. Daniel Palmer, Mrs. David R. Rogers, Miss K. Cunningham, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Mrs. Charles L. Guy, Miss A. Matthews, Miss Camilla Morgan, Miss B. C. Howard, Mrs. Edward Van Zile, Mrs. Robert T. Allen, and Miss Emily Hooper.

The Mayor's Recruiting Committee was informed by B. B. Johnson, President of the American Baseball League, that he would help the recruiting movement by having "Wake Up America Day" on April 19 observed in all the parks of the league. Before every game on that day he will have announcements made, calling the attention of the crowds to the need of recruits.

The Fifth Avenue Association, comprised of all the prominent business firms in the Fifth Avenue section, had 5,000 recruiting posters printed yesterday for display in their windows.

Recruiting for the army and navy yesterday showed a falling off from Thursday. There were seventy enlistments for the regular army from the entire city, while the navy got only thirty-three enlistments out of more than 100 applications. The fact that yesterday was Friday, the 13th, apparently tended to discourage recruiting.

The National Special Aid Society of 250 Fifth Avenue has purchased four automobiles for the use of recruiting officers and has obtained fifteen loaned cars for use on certain days of the week. Mrs. Charles A. Childs of the society's Automobile Committee convassed owners of automobiles and raised the money to buy the other cars.

One of these was turned over to Lieutenant Commander T. H. Taylor, in charge of the navy recruiting station at 34 East Twenty-third Street; another to Captain F. E. Evans, for the Marine Corps; the third to Commander F. B. Upham, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the fourth was held in reserve.

According to announcement made yesterday the Central States lead in enlistments in the Marine Corps, although the Eastern States have by far the most applications for enlistments, and the Southern States furnish the least number of "Soldiers of the Sea," according to statistics just made public.

The general poor physical condition of mariners, the healthy outdoor life which young men of the interior enjoy, and the proportionate scarcity of Marine Corps recruiting stations in the South account for these differences, say recruiting officials.

It was announced yesterday that 2,500 men have been enlisted in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve. Captain J. F. Wright, member of the Enrolling Committee of the Naval Training Association, went to the Bush Terminal Docks, Brooklyn, yesterday and addressed hundreds of the employes at a meeting during the noon hour, which resulted in the enlistment of sixty-seven longshoremen, lightermen, and seamen. A member of the committee said:

"We shall send a couple of bluejackets and speakers to the boxing bouts throughout the city to get recruits, on the theory that men who like a fight ought to be willing to do some fighting for their country."

Among the enlistments in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve yesterday were the Rev. William A. Nichols, Vicar of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, who signed as Chief Boatswain's Mate; John A. Schley, 22 years old, a cousin of the late Admiral W. S. Schley and a relative of Rear Admiral Braisted, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington. Young Schley, who came to enroll from his class at Lehigh, said:

"Every generation of the family has been in the sea service since 1774, and I have to keep up the habit." Another recruit was George Tyrrell, son of Commissioner Tyrrell of the City Standardization Bureau. An entire delegation of twenty-five men from Montclair, N. J., was accepted. The youngest was 18 and the oldest 24 years.

W. J. Love, Treasurer of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, made a public appeal yesterday for additional funds to provide the men with warm clothing and other necessaries for their work at sea in all sorts of weather. The appeal was indorsed by Rear Admiral N. R. Usher.

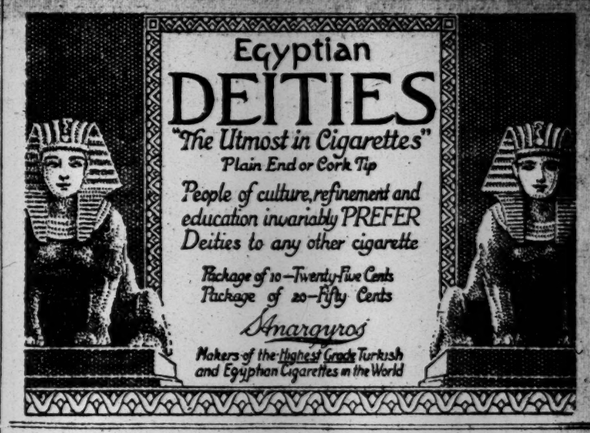
4,871 NAVAL RECRUITS IN LAST TWELVE DAYS

Enlisted Strength Nearly 70,000 and Big Guns Are Being Made Daily.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The tremendous recruiting campaign for the navy is beginning to show results. During the first twelve days of April a net gain of 4,871 men for the regular service was recorded. The figures for the last two days of that period were respectively 585 and 536 men, showing the steady increase in the daily average of applicants.

The total enlisted strength now is approaching the 70,000 mark. President Wilson has already authorized recruitment to 87,000, the maximum allowed by law, and pending legislation will provide for a total force of 197,000, including the coast defense reserve, the only present volunteer element.

When the 87,000 figure has been reached, it is possible that subsequent enlistments will be permitted "for the duration of the war," which would enable the active service to be filled up with war volunteers.



GERMANS EXPECT WAR WITH BRAZIL

Continued from Page 1.

Legations of Chile and Argentina and cheered the Ministers of the two sister republics. The League of Friends of the Allies has approved the following propositions which have been placed before the President:

"First, the disarming of the confederated German rifle societies in Southern Brazil; second, the prohibition of correspondence between German subjects through either foreign or domestic mails, and a rigorous surveillance of all Germans resident in Brazil; third, the suspension of German newspapers and publications which spread ideas calculated to alarm or confuse the public mind; fourth, to offer the Allies and the United States the co-operation of the Brazilian fleet; fifth, to sequestrate all German ships until more radical measures can be taken; sixth, the dismissal of Dr. Lauro Muller as Foreign Minister and the appointment of Ruy Barbosa as his successor."

SAO PAULO, Brazil, April 13.—The offices of the Diario Alemano, a pro-German organ, were wrecked last night by a mob of pro-Ally sympathizers. The presses were destroyed.

In concluding an editorial comment upon the anti-German riots reported from Brazil, the New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung said yesterday afternoon:

"Even embittered Germans must admit that thus far our country has remained free from such outbreaks. Our Government, with President Wilson at the head, his Ministers, Congress, the Governors, with Whitman and Edge first of all (only Holcomb of Connecticut is one of the ingiorious exceptions,) the Mayors of our cities have warned and admonished unceasingly, have appealed to the Americans' spirit of fair play. And not in vain. The few isolated cases where Americans forgot themselves and showed blind hatred against those who had been guilty of nothing wrong have remained exceptions.

"The duty of the Germans and Austrians who are here as involuntary guests to repay this attitude of the Americans through tactful conduct increases with every day. If both sides continue to remember their duties in the way they have done so far, we shall never have occasion to be ashamed to be called Americans."

PERU REGRETS WAR.

No Mention of Neutrality Made in Note to President Wilson.

LIMA, Peru, April 13.—The reply of the Peruvian Government to the note from the United States, announcing the existence of a state of war with Germany, says that Peru deplores the fact that the United States has been compelled to take such action and expresses the hope of a speedy ending of the great war.

No reference is made to the neutrality of Peru.

BRAZIL TO ARM SHIPPING.

German Vessels to be Seized "to Protect Them from Damage."

RIO JANEIRO, April 13.—It is officially announced that the Government has decided to arm Brazilian merchantmen which purpose to make voyages into the German submarine zone. The ships, however, will be provided with instructions of a purely defensive character.

It has been decided to seize for their own protection from damage German ships interned in Brazilian ports.

SPANISH CABINET CRISIS OFF

Attitude of South America Causes Surprise and Worry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MADRID, April 13, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—The distress caused by the German submarine blockade and the recent labor unrest has somewhat weakened the position of the Government and public speculation was busy reshuffling the Cabinet when the news came that Brazil had broken off relations with and Cuba had declared war against Germany, and that other South American States were about to follow their example. The news was both unexpected and unwelcome.

The entry of the United States into the war caused surprise enough. The Spaniards had too readily assumed that the American policy was based purely on utilitarian considerations, and would never lead to war while neutrality meant good business. Responsible Spanish opinion as expressed by the Epoca and the Prime Minister's organ, the Diario Universal, made speedy amends by paying an enthusiastic tribute to American idealism as expounded in President Wilson's address to Congress, but the old spirit of anti-Anglism and resentment dating from the Cuban war is industriously fostered by the Germanizing press, which still discovers selfish motives for American action, and insists that American aid will not, and is not intended to, have practical value for the Allies.

The South American decision touches Spain more nearly because of her prescriptive right to the moral and sentimental hegemony of the spanish-speaking world. To this is always attached a peculiar value, a value never greater than today. Spanish neutrality has acquired sanction and support from the association of her daughter States across the sea. Their entry into the war would deprive her of this comfort and leave her to defend a unique position singlehanded.

The question has a more serious side. Hitherto the German submarine threat, while forbidding Spanish shipping to trade with the Allies, has permitted trade with neutrals, and Spanish ships continued accordingly to ply to the United States, Cuba, and Argentina, but if the blockade area is now extended to the American continent, what becomes of Spanish commerce?

The torpedoing without warning of the San Fulgencio, carrying British coal for Barcelona, wounds Spain at the tenderest point, and shows again the scant regard the Germans have for Spanish neutrality. Public opinion remains quiet and conciliatory, but the repeated attempts to force Spain into the war are creating a feeling of uneasiness. In view of the gravity of the situation the ministerial crisis is postponed.

MEXICO TO WORK FOR PEACE

Carranza to Outline Country's Position in Message to Congress.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—In its answer to the American Government's notice of the existence of a state of war between Germany and the United States, made public here tonight, the Mexican Government announced in effect that it regretted the United States has been unable to solve its difficulties with Germany in a peaceful manner, but that Mexico, inspired by the desires expressed in her recent peace note, would omit no effort to contribute to the bringing about of peace.

The Foreign Office today was officially notified of the declaration of martial law in Guatemala by the Mexican Minister there. The statement was made here that Mexico had no information of border disturbances alleged to have been fomented by Germans on the Guatemalan frontier. The Guatemalan Minister has made no representaiions in this respect.

Wide publicity has been given to the note presented by the Argentine Government to the United States, in which Argentina recognizes the justice of the action taken by the United States.

It is expected that the Mexican Government shortly will take some action to regulate food prices, as there has been a heavy increase in the cost of necessities, such as flour, beef, and corn. Severe penalties will be provided for persons influencing the prices of merchandise.

General Carranza will deliver his message to the newly elected Congress at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The message will outline Mexico's position in the international crisis, it is understood.

SAYS TINOCO WILL FAIL.

Washington Won't Recognize Him, Costa Rican Minister Avers.

The offer by the Washington agent of General Tinoco, the de facto ruler of Costa Rica, to put the waters and ports of that country at the disposal of the United States in the war with Germany, as announced in the papers yesterday morning, is regarded by the Costan Rican Minister as a further attempt on the part of Tinoco to obtain recognition by the United States. Señor Quesada, the Minister, said that he had assurance from the State Department that this Government had no intention of recognizing Tinoco.

ORGANIZE COLUMBIA FLIERS.

Students and Alumni Will Form Coast Patrol Unit No. 4.

The National Coast Patrol Commission has decided to form the 125 students and members of the alumni of Columbia University, who have volunteered for airplane service, into the Aerial Coast Patrol Unit No. 4. Clarence Martin, an alumnus of 32 William Street, organized the Columbia unit, which will have as its instructor Philip Sims, an American aviator who served in the Royal Flying Corps of Great Britain.

The Unit may purchase Howard S. Borden's seaplane for the use of the aviators, and their training ground will be a field on the Shrewsbury River, in New Jersey. It is planned to send six men there next Monday to begin practice. Those who do not qualify as aviators may be used as mechanics. More than $6,000 has been subscribed for the use of the Unit.

Reserves Join Navy Today.

The Second Battalion, Naval Militia, will leave its armory at the foot of Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. today, marching down Fourth Avenue to Flatbush Avenue and through Flatbush Avenue extension to Sands Street and to the Navy Yard to be taken into Federal service

HOUSE WILL PASS BOND BILL TODAY

Continued from Page 1.

of the Administration regarding the loan to the Allies. He could not say what particular securities would be acquired by this Government.

"Will we take the bonds of one nation or a group of nations?" asked Representative Huddleston of Alabama.

"I think we will take the bonds of a nation, but they will not be backed by any group arrangement; that is, we will take the bonds of this nation or that and not 'group bonds.'"

Mr. Focht of Penns

BARRED ZONES HEM ALL OUR HARBORS

President Proclaims Defense Areas and Entrance and Exit of Every American Port.

ALL GUARDED BY PATROLS

Closed at Night, and Any Vessel Failing to Stop May Be Fired On by War Craft.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Defensive war zones around the coasts of the United States were announced in an Executive order issued by President Wilson on April 5, the text of which was made public today.

To prevent surprise attacks against New York and other coast points by German submarines or raiders, a barred zone has been established, extending for a distance of from two to ten miles from great harbors.

Special regulations to prevent enemy vessels from entering the forbidden territory were put into effect a week ago, but news of the order was made public today for the first time.

The text of the President's order follows:

Executive Order Establishing Defensive Sea Areas.

In accordance with the authority vested in me by Section 44 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by the act "Making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do order that defensive sea areas are hereby established, to be maintained until further notification, at the places and within the limits prescribed as follows, that is to say:

MOUTH OF KENNEBEC RIVER.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle, with Pond Island Light as centre, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner Limit—A line east and west (true) through Perkins Island Light.

PORTLAND.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle centre Portland Head Light, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner Limit—Line Portland Breakwater Light to West Bastion Fort Gorges.

PORTSMOUTH.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle, with Whaleback Reef Light as centre, radius two and one-half (2½) nautical miles. Inner Limit—A line south (true) from southwest point of Clark's Island.

BOSTON.

Outer Limit—A line from Strawberry Point to Spouting Horn. Inner Limit—A line west tangent Sheep Island to wharf on east side of Long Island. Line from wharf west side of Long Isuand to large wharf west side of Deer Island.

NEW BEDFORD.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle centre the east point of reef off Clark Point, radius distance to Dumping Rocks Lighthouse. Inner Limit—A line between Butler Flats Light and Egg Island Beacon.

NEWPORT.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle with Beaver Tail Light as centre and radius of two (2) nautical miles. Inner Limit—Fort Adams fog bell to north tangent of North Dumpling. East and west line through Plum Beach Light.

LONG ISLAND, EAST.

Outer Limit—A line joining Watch Hill and Montauk Point Lights. Inner Limit—Line joining Plum Island Light and Mumford Point.

NEW YORK, EAST.

Outer Limit—Line joining Execution Rocks Light and east tangent of Huckleberry Island. Inner Limit—A line north (true) through Whitestone Point Light.

NEW YORK, MAIN ENTRANCE.

Outer Limit—Arc of circle centre Romer Shoal Light, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner Limit—Line west (true) from Flagpole on wharf at Fort Hamilton.

DELAWARE RIVER.

Outer limit—East and west line through north end of Reedy Island. Inner limit—East and west line through Finn's Neck Rear Range Light.

CHESAPEAKE ENTRANCE.

Outer limit—Line parallel to that joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and four (4) nautical miles to eastward thereof, and the lines from Cape Charles Light and from Cape Henry Light perpendicular to this line. Inner limit—Line parallel to line joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and three (3) nautical miles to westward thereof.

BALTIMORE.

Outer limit—Line from Persimmon Point to Love Point. Inner limit—Line joining Leading Point Range Light (rear) and Sollers Point.

POTOMAC.

Outer limit—Line from Marshall Hall Wharf to south extremity of Ferry Point. Inner limit—Line from Riverview Wharf drawn west (true.)

HAMPTON ROADS.

Outer limit—Line from Back River Light to point one (1) nautical mile east (true) of Thimble Shoal Light, then south (true) to shore. Inner limit—Line tangent to end of wharf on west side of Old Point Comfort and Fort Wool.

WILMINGTON, (CAPE FEAR.)

Outer limit—Oak Island Life Saving Station as centre of arc, radius five (5) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line joining south end of Fort Caswell and Smith Island Range Beacon, (rear.)

CHARLESTON.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Fort Sumter as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line joining Charleston Light and Fort Sumter Light.

SAVANNAH.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Tybee Island—Light as centre, radius ten (10) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line across channel through southeast end of Cockspur Island.

KEY WEST.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Key West Light as centre, radius seven (7) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line joining south tangent East Crawfish Key and south tangent of Fort Taylor.

TAMPA.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Egmont Key Light as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line tangent to southwest point of Mullet Key and east tangent of Passage Key.

PENSACOLA.

Outer limit—Arc of circle centre cut (front) range light, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit—South (true) from east corner of dock at navy yard old dry dock slip.

MOBILE.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Fort Morgan Light as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit—Fort Gaines to Fort Morgan.

MISSISSIPPI.

Outer limit—Lucas Canal. Inner limit—Belivar Point.

GALVESTON.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Fort Point Light as centre, radius five (5) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line joining Bolivar Point and Fort Point Lights.

SAN DIEGO.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with Point Loma Light as centre, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line joining Beacons 3 and 4.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with centre at middle point of line joining Point Bonita Light and Rock at Cliff House, radius four (4) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line from Bluff Point to Point Campbell on Angel Island, and line from Quarry Point on Angel Island to extreme western point on Goat Island; also line from extreme western point on Goat Island to North Point, San Francisco.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Outer limit—Arc of circle with centre three (3) nautical miles south (true) from North Head Light, radius three (3) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line from wharf at Flavel Tansy Point at right angles to axis of channel.

PORT ORCHARD.

Outer limit—Arc of circle centre Orchard Rock Spindle, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line from Point White at right angles to axis to channel to opposite bank.

HONOLULU.

Outer limit—Arcs of circles centres Diamond Head Light and Honolulu Harbor Light, radii nine (9) nautical miles. Inner limit—Line across channel at No. 7 fixed light.

MANILA.

Outer limit—Line through Luzon Point and Fuego Point. Inner limit—Line through San Nicolas Shoal Light and Mount Sungay.

The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive order shall cease from this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 5, 1917.

Regulations of Enforcement.

The regulations for carrying into effect the executive order of the President establishing defensive sea areas are as follows:

Whereas, In accordance with Section 44 of the act entitled, "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by "an act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, defensive sea areas have been established by my order of April 5, 1917.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize and promulgate the following orders and regulations for the government of persons and vessels within the limits of defensive sea areas; which orders and regulations are necessary for purposes of national defense.

I.—In the neighborhood of each defensive sea area entrances have been designated for incoming and outgoing vessels, including, in the case of areas across which more than one channel exists, an entrance for each channel. These entrances are described in Article X. of these regulations in conjunction with the areas to which they respectively pertain.

II.—A vessel desiring to cross a defensive sea area shall proceed to the vicinity of the entrance to the proper channel, flying her national colors, together with International Code number and pilot signal, and there await communication with the Harbor Entrance Patrol. It is expressly prohibited for any vessel to enter the limits of a defensive sea area otherwise than at a designated entrance and after authorization by the Harbor Entrance Patrol.

III.—Boats and other craft employed in the Harbor Entrance Patrol will be distinguished by the Union Jack, which will be shown from a position forward; they will also fly the usual naval pennant. At night they may show a vertical hoist of three lights—white, red, and white, in the order named.

IV.—On receiving permission from the Habor Entrance Patrol to enter a defensive sea area, a vessel must comply with all instructions as to pilotage and other matters that she may receive from proper authority, either before or during her passage across the area. It is understood that only upon condition of such compliance is the said permission granted.

All Barred at Night.

V.—No permission will be granted to other than a public vessel of the United States to cross a defensive sea area between sunset and sunrise, nor during the prevalence of weather conditions that render navigation difficult or dangerous. A vessel arriving off a defensive sea area after sunset shall anchor or lie to at a distance of at least a mile outside its limits until the following sunrise; vessels discovered near the limits of the areas at night may be fired upon.

VI.—No vessel shall be permitted to proceed within the limits of a defensive sea area at a greater speed than five (5) knots per hour.

VII.—All matters pertaining to fishery and the passage of small craft within a defensive sea area shall be regulated by the senior officer of the Harbor Entrance Patrol.

VIII.—These regulations are subject to modification by the senior officer of the Harbor Entrance Patrol when the public interest may require; and such notification as circumstances may permit will be issued regarding modifications thus made.

IX.—Any master of a vessel or other person within the vicinity of a defensive sea area who shall violate these regulations, or shall fail to obey an order to stop or leave or shall perform any act threatening the efficiency of mine or other defenses or the safety of navigation, or shall take any action inimical to the interests of the United States in the prosecution of war, may be detained therein by force of arms and renders himself liable to prosecution as provided for in the Act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, as amended by "the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes" approved March 4, 1917.

Legal Entrances to Harbors.

X.—The designated entrances to defensive sea areas referred to in Article I of these regulations shall be as follows:

KENNEBEC RIVER, ME.

Incoming—Seguin Island Light, bearing west (true) distant one (1) nautical mile. Outgoing—In the channel between Perkins Island and Bald Head.

PORTLAND, ME.

Incoming—Portland Head Light, bearing north-west (true) distant two and one-half (2½) nautical miles. Outgoing—In harbor north of Portland Breakwater Light.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Incoming—At a point one-half (½) nautical mile south (true) of Gunboat Shoal Buoy. Outgoing—In the channel to the westward of Clark Island.

BOSTON, MASS.

Incoming—Boston Light vessel. Outgoing—In President Roads west of a line drawn north and south (true)—one-half (½) nautical mile west of Deer Island Light.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Incoming—Dumpling Rocks Light bearing northwest (true) distant one and one-half (1½) nautical miles. Outgoing—In the channel west of Egg Island Beacon.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Incoming—Beaver Tail Light, bearing north (true) distant two and one-half (2½) nautical miles. Outgoing—In the channel west of Goat Island. In the channel northeast (true) of Plum Beach Light.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, EASTERN ENTRANCE.

Incoming—Watch Hill Light bearing northwest (true) distant five (5) nautical miles. Outgoing—Bartlett Reef Light vessel.

LONG ISLAND SOUND, WEST END.

Incoming—Execution Rocks Light bearing southwest (true) distant one (1) nautical mile. Outgoing—In channel west of a line drawn north (true) from Whitestone Light.

NEW YORK, SOUTHERN ENTRANCE.

Incoming—Sandy Hook Light bearing west (true) distant ten (10) nautical miles. Outgoing—In Narrows north of a line drawn west (true) from flagpole on Fort Hamilton wharf.

DELAWARE RIVER.

Incoming—In the channel below Reedy Island. Outgoing—In the channel off New Castle, Penn.

CHESAPEAKE BAY ENTRANCE.

Incoming—Chesapeake Bay main ship channel entrance buoy. Outgoing—In the channel between Buoy No. 2 and No. 3 gas buoy.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Incoming—At Buoy N2C, entrance to Craighill Channel. Outgoing—In channel on line between Leading Point and Sollers Point.

POTOMAC RIVER.

Incoming—In channel off Dague Creek. Outgoing—In channel off River View.

HAMPTON ROADS.

Incoming—In channel two (2) nautical miles to eastward and southward of Thimble Shoal Light. Outgoing—In channel to northwestward of entrance buoy of dredged channel, Elizabeth River.

CAPE FEAR, N. C.

Incoming—At a point four (4) nautical miles south-southwest (true) from bell buoy at entrance channel. Outgoing—In channel near Beacon No. 2A, off Battery Island.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Incoming—Charleston Lightship. Outgoing—Lower anchorage to westward of north and south line (true) through Fort Sumter Light.

TYBEE ROADS, SAVANNAH, GA.

Incoming—Four (4) nautical miles east of whistling buoy. Outgoing—Quarantine anchorage.

KEY WEST, FLA.

Incoming—Sand Key Light, bearing west-northwest (true) distant five (5) nautical miles. Outgoing—In channel off fixed red beacon to north-northwestward of Fort Taylor.

TAMPA, FLA.

Incoming—Whistling buoy at entrance to dredged channel. Outgoing—Off Quarantine station.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Incoming—Pensacola Light, bearing north-northwest (true) distant eight (8) nautical miles. Outgoing—East corner of dock at navy yard, bearing northwest (true) distant one-half (½) nautical mile.

MOBILE, ALA.

Incoming—Whistling buoy at entrance, bearing north (true) distant two (2) nautical miles. Outgoing—Near Buoy C3.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Incoming—South Pass gas and whistling buoy. Outgoing—Buras Church.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Lighted Buoy C No. 1 off south jetty, bearing west (true) distant two (2) nautical miles. Outgoing—United States Quarantine Station.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Incoming—Entrance whistling buoy. Outgoing—Between Beacons 5 and 6.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Incoming—San Francisco Lightship. Outgoing—Off Quarry Point, Angel Island, and off Light Goat Island.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

Incoming—North Head Light, bearing northeast (true) distant six (6) nautical miles. Outgoing—In channel to eastward of Tansy Point.

PORT ORCHARD, WASH.

Incoming—In sound to eastward of line joining Restoration Point and east end of Blake Island and one (1) nautical mile south (true) of Restoration Point. Outgoing—To westward of Point White.

HONOLULU.

Incoming—Honolulu Harbor Light, bearing north-northeast (true) distant ten (10) nautical miles. Outgoing—In harbor north of Honolulu Harbor Lighthouse.

MANILA.

Incoming—Peak O Corregidor Island, bearing north-northeast (true) distant twelve (12) nautical miles. Incoming—San Nicolas Shoal Light, bearing south (true) distant one (1) nautical mile.

The Secretary of the Navy will be charged with the publication and enforcement of these regulations.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, April 5, 1917.

GERMANY FOLLOWS OUR RULES FOR ALIENS

Will Not Intern Americans, but Treat Them as We Treat German Residents.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London.)—There will be no interment of Americans in Germany.

After a conference between the political and military authorities tonight, it was announced that the German Government would treat Americans here on virtually the same lines as those laid down in President Wilson's proclamation concerning the treatment of Germans in the United States.

Americans here will have almost every freedom, and so far have enjoyed the same freedom as is accorded to neutrals, except they are not allowed to reside in fortified places and are subject to stricter police registration requirements. They may carry on their businesses as before.

U-BOATS WORK IN DISGUISE.

American Seamen Tell How Vessels Are Trapped.

Five American seamen who were members of the crew of the Swedish steamship Skogland, which was torpedoed off the Spanish coast on Feb. 18, arrived here yesterday with details of the manner in which the U-boats disguise their craft as small, coasting steamships by using old canvas and wooden frames to cover the sides. Leo H. Cartwright of Portsmouth, N. H., one of the five, said that the Skogland was the fourth vessel that had been sunk under him since the war began. The first was the Wilson freighter Arturo, the second the Cynthiana, and the third the Thurso of Christiania.

The crew had ten minutes to leave the Skogland, he continued, and the Captain of the submarine sent a few shells along to hurry them up.

While the boats were pulling away from the sinking steamer the crew saw the U-boat, disguised as a small tramp, destroy one British, one Spanish, and two Italian vessels.

Survivors of the British schooner Greenwood and the Danish steamship Daisy, which were torpedoed in the Mediterranean, also arrived yesterday.

Greek Steamer Is Sunk.

LONDON, April 13.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Greek cargo boat Livatho, Saloniki for New York, without cargo, was torpedoed on Sunday.

The Greek steamship Livatho was of 1,904 tons. She sailed from New York on Dec. 2 for Piraeus, arriving at Gibraltar on Dec. 27. No further movements of the vessel are recorded in available shipping records.

ESPIONAGE BILL TO GO TO SENATE

Judiciary Committee Orders a Favorable Report After Much Secret Consideration.

MAKES MANY AMENDMENTS

Bitter Fight Predicted When the Measure Is Debated—Apparent Plan to Rush Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Espionage bill, prepared by the Department of Justice, and introduced in both houses by the Chairmen of the Committees of the Judiciary, will be reported to the Senate on Monday. At a meeting of the Judiciary Committee today a favorable report on the measure was ordered, although several members were absent. It is said that scores of amendments to the bill have been made by the committee.

Great secrecy surrounds the work of the committee on this measure, which is being criticized as striking as much at liberty of speech and of the press as at those who may attempt to obtain information detrimental to the best interests of the United States in time of war.

There is an apparent intention on the part of some members of the Senate Committee to rush the bill through the Senate if possible. Even Senators who endeavored this afternoon to obtain copies of the amendments made by the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of studying them, were informed by the committee's clerk that he had been ordered not to furnish copies. The attitude of the Senate committee is different from that of the House Committee on the Judiciary, which has given hearings to interested persons, and has shown a disposition to ascertain whether there is basis for the charge that the measure will be a curb on the expression of proper public sentiment.

Several Senators are understood to be aroused over portions of the bill, and particularly over Subsection (c) of Section 2, the text of which was printed in an editorial article in THE NEW YORK TIMES today. This subsection makes no distinction between information obtained or published in an effort to bring remedial action and information obtained for the use of a public enemy with intent to injure the United States. It gives such wide latitude to public officials that a corrupt or revengeful official could bring proceedings with the intent to inflict severe penalties on a newspaper publisher, editor, or writers for publishing, or even obtaining information concering military matters when the plain intent would be to use this information only to call attention to defects in the conduct of a war, just as Lord Northcliffe's newspapers did in England. The fear is expressed that those responsible for the Espionage bill not profit in drafting it by the mistakes made by the British Government in the first two years of the war with respect to press censorship.

It is expected that the bill will be bitterly attacked when it comes up for consideration in the Senate on the ground that it strikes at one of the fundamental principles of the American Government—liberty of speech and the press. Some Senators are understood to believe that the bill is in itself unconstitutional, but they realize that once its is enacted great harm can be done under its provisions before its constitutionality is determined in the courts. Except for the appearance of some critics of the measure before the House Committee on the Judiciary, nothing has been produced to indicate that there is any particular interest in it among American citizens, one of whose most highly prized rights, it is asserted, is menaced by the bill. It is realized here that if the bill is enacted in the form in which it was drawn in the Department of Justice, the impression may be created among the people that information and comment showing that the war is being conducted improperly is being suppressed.

What was said to be the most important amendment adopted by the Senate Judiciary Committee was proposed by Senator Poindexter of Washington. It bars from the mails all publications violating the provisions of the bill and all publications of an anarchistic seditious, or treasonable nature.

While authority to bar such publications is vested in the Postmaster General, the committee added a new section permitting a review by the Federal district courts. As the Poindexter emendment was ordered printed for the use of the Senate at the time Mr. Poindexter gave notice if his intention to offer it, the tex is available for publication. It follows:

Section 1—Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, books, or other publication, matter, or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this act, or intended or calculated to induce, promote, or further any of the acts or things by any provision of this act declared unlawful, is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any Post Office or by any letter carrier.

Section 2—Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter, or thing, or any kind containing any matter of a seditious, anarchistic, or treasonable character, is hereby declared to be nonmailable.

Section 3—The Postmaster General may, upon evidence satisfactory to him, that any person, concern, association, or company is engaged in using the mails for the circulation or dissemination of any matter by this act declared to be nonmailable, forbid the use of the mails by any such person, concern, association, or company.

Section 4. Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or postal service of the Government for the transmission of any matter declared by this act to be nonmailable, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both. Any person violating any provision of this chapter may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

ARCHITECT ARRESTED, WITH MAPS, AS ENEMY

Charts Blocked Out in German Army Method—Mother, Son, and Daughter Held.

BOSTON, April 13.—The arrest of Erwin F. Grossman of Wilmington, N. C., an architect in the employ of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad at that city, as an alien enemy, threatening the peace and security of the United States, was announced by United States Marshal John J. Mitchell tonight. Grossman had maps of this city and of Boston Harbor, and a pencil sketch of Quincy. He pleaded not guilty in the Federal District Court and was committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

The maps, Grossman explained, were intended for publication as guides to the shortest way between certain points in the areas involved. They were blocked out in the method used by German military authorities, and this he said was done because it was the best way. Each map was indexed, showing public buildings, transportation facilities and other features.

Grossman, 49 years old, was a Lieutenant in the German Army when he arrived ten years ago, Federal officials stated. He came here from Wilmington, N. C., just before Easter to visit his wife, who was employed as a housekeeper in Hyde Park, he said.

EL PASO, Texas, April 13.—Federal indictments were returned today against Mrs. Amelia Toenniges, Clarence Toenniges, and Josephine Toenniges, her son and daughter, and Henry Beach, all Germans, charging them with conspiracy to levy war against the United States by inducing and instigating Mexican military commanders to invade the United States from Mexico.

Indictments were returned also against four Americans and two Mexicans charging conspiracy to ship 200,000 rounds of ammunition from Douglas, Ariz., to Mexico. The Americans were J. E. Anderson, Bernard Schuster, Arthur Schuster, and V. B. Andreas. The Mexicans were Emilio Ortiz and C. H. Armijo.

PORTLAND, Me., April 13.—William Hay, a guard at the Grand Trunk Railway Bridge, was fired on last night by a man who climbed onto the drawbridge from a motor boat. The bullet grazed his arm. Hay's assailant and a companion exchanged shots with the guard before they disappeared in the darkness.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 13.—Wireless apparatus set up in their home by Baron and Mrs. Frederick von Lichtenow has been seized. It is said Baroness von Lichtenow recently admitted that before coming to Seattle from Germany she passed number one in a competitive examination for telegrapher in a German military office.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—Private Murphy, member of a military guard protecting a Western Pacific Railroad tugnel in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, was shot three times last night from ambush with a high-power rifle, according to information reaching Western Pacific officials here today. Murphy was wounded seriously. His assailant escaped.

PENACOOK, N. H., April 13.—Two National Guardsmen on duty at a railroad bridge reported tonight that four shots were fired at them, without effect. They could find no trace of their assailant.

MINES FOUND IN NAVY YARD.

Submerged at League Island, Where German Ships Are Held.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 13.—Placed so as to blow up the two interned German war vessels at League Island as soon as any attempt was made to move them, two large submerged mines were discovered in the back channel of the yard on Wednesday afternoon. A disengaged float from one of the mines gave the clue to their presence, according to sailors from the navy yard.

Preparatory to moving the Eitel Fredrich and the Kronprinz Wilhelm, a Government tug was sent to the two vessels about 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Fifty feet from the stern of the Kronprinz Wilhelm a member of the crew of the tug noticed a corw float on the water. He immediately recognized it as one of the kind which is frequently anchored to a submerged mine located. The tug had evidently severed the line connecting the mine and the float.

A small boat with a dredge attachment was ordered to drag the bottom of the channel near the two interned liners to see if the bottom was really mined. A member of the crew of the dredge said last night that the sailors discovered the first submerged mine about fifty feet astern of the Wilhelm, almost directly under where the float had first been seen. The other mine was a short distance away. The sailor who was with the party that found the mines said they contained enough explosives to blow the vessel to pieces. None of them told of the affair, as they had any idea where the Germans could have bot the mines.

Preparations have been made to receive the two boats at the immigration station at Gloucester. The authorities, it is said, are considering the advisability of manning them with men from the naval coast defense reserve.

INDICTED AS GERMAN AIDS.

Failed to Manifest Rubber Going by Way of Denmark.

Joseph and Oscar Newman, brothers; Reginald R. Hansen, chief steward of the steamship Kristianiafjord, and William Hein, a mechanic, were indicted in the Federal Court yesterday on a charge of conspiring to violate the customs regulations. The indictment charges failure to manifest a lot of dental rubber, which they intended to ship to Denmark. The manifest described it as baggage.

There have been many attempts to send rubber to Denmark and Sweden by persons supposed to be acting for Germany, where rubber is greatly needed. Other persons convicted of similar offenses have escaped with fines, but there was no war between this country and Germany. The maximum penalty for the offense is two years imprisonment and $10,000 fine, or both.

Diplomats Coming from Austria.

BERNE, April 13, (via Paris.)—Forty-three American diplomatic and consular officials will arrive here on Sunday from Austria-Hungary. They will be accompanied as far as Zurich by an equal number of non-official Americans, including physicians who have been working in Austrian hospitals. Secretary Grew has assumed responsibility for this latter party, so as to avoid such frontier incidents as occurred when Mr. Gerard left Germany.

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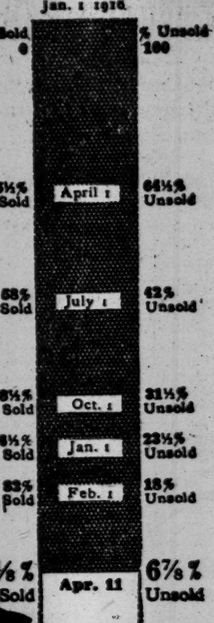

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AMERICA TO OPERATE FRENCH AMBULANCES

Negotiations for Transfer of the Entire Service Said to be Progressing.

AS EVIDENCE OF HARMONY

British Work on West Front Also May Be Taken Over—Growth of the Red Cross.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—One of the movements undertaken in the direction of close harmony between the United States and its European allies in the conduct of the war contemplates the transfer of the entire ambulance service of the French army in the field to the control of the United States Government, probably in connection with the American Red Cross.

Officials were not inclined to go into details in discussing the matter to-day because the arrangement has not been completed. The impression was gathered that the proposal had been considered in a spirit of great cordiality and that it seemed certain to be accomplished.

It is believed that the project embraces the transfer of the entire French ambulance service to the United States for its operation and control. The American Ambulance Corps in France has made a record for efficiency, dash, and initiative, and it is supposed that the French Government is willing to intrust the ambulance service of its entire forces to American management. One of the main objects of the proposed transfer is to give the United States Government an official status in the theatre of hostilities and thus stimulate enthusiasm in both France and the United States.

It is understood that consideration is being given also to the question of transferring British ambulance corps on the western front to the United States, but this matter has not progressed so far as has the arrangement to transfer the French corps.

The War Department has been consulted with reference to the French transfer, and it is supposed from this that United States army surgeons will be sent to take charge of units of the American ambulance service on the Western front.

The American Red Cross announced today that since the declaration of a state of war between the United States and the German Government applications for membership in the Red Cross were being received at the National Headquarters here at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 a day. Only a year ago the society had fewer than 50,000 members. It now has upward of 300,000.

Intense rivalries are springing up among the larger cities to outdo one another in enlisting Red Cross members. The organization in Cleveland, Ohio, telegraphed today its intention of becoming the largest Red Cross Chapter in the world as the result of the membership campaign just starting. The Red Cross Chapter in Pittsburgh announced that it was about to become the largest in the United States, the enrollment there having reached nearly 50,000. The supremacy of New York, with its 100,000 Red Cross members, is not yet threatened by either Cleveland or Pittsburgh.

The most remarkable outpouring of volunteers for the Red Cross was in Bridgeport, Conn., where, between March 10 and 20, about 20,000 Red Cross members, or 14 per cent. of the population, were obtained. Ridgewood, N. J., with 7,000 population, got 2,000 Red Cross members in two weeks, the highest percentage in any American city. Another high record was made by Lewiston, Penn., 10,000 population, in which 1,000 Red Cross members were enrolled.

Through Mrs. Edward H. Binns of Pittsburgh the chapter in that city is prepared to furnish a convalescent hospital equipment at Wildwood, N. J.

SERBIAN PEOPLE RISE AGAINST BULGAR RULE

Insurgents Destroy Bridges and Railroads and Take to the Mountains.

LONDON, April 13.—An uprising of Serbians against the Bulgarians who are now occupying their country is reported in an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens.

As a result of pressure exerted by the Bulgarians, the Serbian population revolted and took to the hilly country. The insurgents divided into battalions and companies, and are engaged in destroying bridges, railways, and other means of communication.

The Bulgarian Government has dispatched troops to Nish to suppress the disorders, which are said to have reached grave proportions.

Although not generally known it has, nevertheless, been once officially announced that in Serbia there still remains a little army which for seventeen months has gallantly held its own against the superior bodies of Austrian and Bulgar troops sent against it.

Supply trains have been periodically wrecked on lines so widely separated as the Ushitze-Krushevatz and the Leskoyatz-Vranja, and small Austrian outposts have been surprised, and once, near Mitrovitza, an Austrian divisional staff was disarmed and deprived of its horses. Various detachments of Austrians and then of Bulgars were sent against them, but without coming in contact.

A French aviator who went north on a scouting survey from below Dorian last June reported that his machine having broken down he had descended upon a small plateau on the Shar Dagh and had suddenly been surrounded by hundreds of Serbian troops. They told him that they had retreated from Nish in November, 1915, and had tried to reach Montenegro, via Novi Bazar, but had been prevented by the presence of a large Austrian army at Amselfeld, or the Plain of the Blackbirds, and had then swung south into the mountains.

Here they had since remained, doing what they could to destroy the enemy's lines of communication. They were happy, well fed, had plenty of ammunition for their small army, but sorely needed cartridges for their mountain artillery, of which they had nine batteries.

TELL THE TRUTH, GERMAN PAPER SAYS

Continued from Page 1.

collection of articles on pan-Germanism, and especially the chapter, entitled "The Pan-German Threat to America," in which is reproduced the appeal made in July, 1915, by Baron Kurt von Strantz to "the 30,000,000 Germans in the United States to form with the Irish an independent State."

The Frankfurter Zeitung also cites violent tirades by various writers against all non-German people, the advocacy of frightfulness, the exaltation of hatred, and says:

"All this sorry rubbish, especially the ever-recurring idea that Germany will seize parts of South America, serves nothing but to strengthen the hands of Germany's enemies in America. These are the people who have harmed our cause abroad immeasurably, and they have made foreigners believe that their views are those of the German nation."

Otto Hoetzsch, a prominent writer, reviewing the German-American clash in the Kreuz-Zeitung, contends that Germany has a perfect right to make her own international law as far as submarines are concerned and also in regard to neutrals, for whoes future interests, he says, Germany is fighting. Herr Hoetzsch charges that America was never neutral from the beginning of the war, which, he says, would have been over long ago if America had not abetted the Entente. He continues:

"Germany, in always trying to avoid a German-American conflict, played into the hands of her opponents.

"The German Embassy in Washington should be blamed for this. It was the weakest spot in the whole diplomatic service. Apart from its glaring mistakes the Embassy lacked an understanding of American psychology, the best proof of this being the failure of the whole German propaganda. * * *

"It is to the Kaiser's lasting merit that he made every effort to hold America's friendship. We cannot blame him because America is against us, but we do blame the German-Americans, who must realize that the Fatherland is deeply disappointed in them."

Reform Spirit Spreading.

COPENHAGEN, April 13, (via London.)—The movement for electoral reform has been making itself felt generally throughout the German Empire since Emperor William's Easter rescript, his phrase that there was no room in Germany for class franchise, in view of the achievements of the people during the war, having been taken to heart in the States still retaining parts of this system.

The Republic of Hamburg, the Government of which is still established on the lines of the days of the Hanseatic League, which gives a preponderating influence in elections to the richer classes, will require modernization. Even commercial leaders and Conservatives admit the necessity of this, but they advocate a postponement of it until the return of the soldier voters after the war.

Brunswick, where an attempt at reform a few years ago failed in the parliamentary stages, will, like Saxony and Lippe-Detmold, resume its endeavors.

The Mecklenburg Duchies urgently need modern Constitutions, but the general opinion it that the Reichstag will have to take the matter in hand, the nobles and clergy, who retain the veto power on all legislation, having again blocked all reforms.

Hopes Czernin Plan Is Buried.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 13.—Count Reventlow says in the Tages-zeitung that if any hopes of peace exist they lie in the direction of Russia and not in the mysterious reported visits to Stockholm of the Social Democrats, Scheidemann, Dr. Adler, &c. He adds that the Lloyd George Government would hardly put the responsibility for the first steps in peace negotiations in the hands of these gentlemen, whose ideas of peace conditions would hardly coincide with those of the Government or of the highest ruler.

Count Reventlow insists that Count Czernin's proposals are impractical and injurious and expresses the hope that they are buried forever.

REJECTS LIBERTY BY 'GRACE OF WILSON'

Dr. Haas, Reichstag Member, Says Democracy Is No Real Guarantee of Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 13, (via London.)—Discussing America's attitude in the Tageblatt, Dr. Ludwig Haas, member of the Reichstag, said that many Germans characterized President Wilson's address as a document of shameful hypocrisy, but he asked, had not Wilson many millions of Americans behind him. He went on:

"One man may be a hypocrite, but never a whole nation. If the American people accept this message without a protest, then a tremendous abyss separates the logic of Germans from that of other nations."

Germany today was paying too heavily in blood and treasure, Dr. Haas said, for the shortcomings of the old system. That could not be denied even by the Conservatives.

Notwithstanding this, it was only a mass-meeting phrase to say that democracy in itself guaranteed peace. It was nationalism that drove a people, whether democrat, constitutional or absolutist, to disaster, the democratic nations seeming to be especially powerless to resist nationalism, as for instance, Italy, Rumania, Serbia, and France. He went on:

"Russia's later parties have turned most eccentric somersaults in nationalism, which our pan-Germans might envy. Milukoff, like our own Dietrich and Schaefer, would have the people spill the last drop of blood for their ideas of what the respective maps of Russia and Germany ought to be.

"Good old Woodrow Wilson has laboriously constructed his own philosophical system of foreign policy, but he has never given any consideration to what France, Serbia, Italy, and Rumania desired to conquer. Nor does he seem aware that the healthy English democracy has a splendid digestion.

"No doubt the world is growing more democratic through this war. After it is over the democracy of the whole world will find it incumbent to oppose unhealthy nationalism wherever the professors and other spectacled persons raise their voices in its favor.

"Woodrow Wilson is not so far wrong if he means the planning of war might be prevented if the peoples asserted the right to know everything about the foreign policies of their countries. But the President seems blind to the fact that a handful of men have made it their secret and uncontrolled business to direct the fate of the European democracies. With the press at one's command one can easily drive a poor people to a mania of enthusiasm, when they will carry on their shoulders the criminals who have led them to the brink of disaster.

"President Wilson's philosophical system might seem worthy of serious consideration if two fundamental laws were established throughout the countries of the world. These are, first, that all the matters and facts of foreign policy shall be communicated to the full parliament, and, second that any Minister of Foreign Affairs who lies to Parliament shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than ten years. But even that is no perfect safeguard, as the American Congress has proved clearly, that the whole Parliaments may become enraptured with a war for which, from the viewpoint of the masses, there is no reason whatever.

"Wilson's heart belonged to England and France when they were yet united in friendship to the Czar. Now he rejoices over the collapse of czarism, and he would probably rejoice just as honestly if czarism had defe

RUSSIAN SOCIALISTS DIDN'T SEE GERMANS

Knew Nothing of the Reported Peace Negotiations at Copenhagen, They Announce.

PARTY SUPPORTS CABINET

Only the Extremists Causing Trouble in Petrograd — Soldiers Threaten Workingmen.

PETROGRAD, April 13.—The Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, comprising representatives of all branches of the Socialist Party, has authorized the official news agency to say that neither the committee nor the leaders of the Socialist Party know anything of the reported negotiations at Copenhagen between Russian and German Socialists. The Russian Socialist Party has sent no delegates to any such conference.

COPENHAGEN, April 12, (via London, April 13.)—The German Socialist newspaper Vorwärts, according to Berlin dispatches, denies current reports of Socialist conferences abroad on the subject of peace. It asserts in particular that Philipp Scheidemann, the Socialist leader, has not left Berlin. The mention in these dispatches of Herr Scheidemann's presence in Copenhagen was based on the positive statement of a German Socialist publicist now here, who declared that Herr Scheidemann called upon him during his stay.

The mission of the Danish Socialist Juppe Borgbjerg to Petrograd on a similar errand appears to have encountered difficulties, a dispatch from Haparanda, Sweden, stating that Borgbjerg was not permitted to cross the frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 13, (Dispatch to the London Morning Post).—With reference to the arrival of Scheidemann, the German Socialist member of the Reichstag in Stockholm, I wish to point out that Scheidemann must have been allowed by the German Foreign Office to undertake the journey, as every German, including even members of the Reichstag, has to mention the object of a voyage abroad before his passport is handed to him.

A vienna dispatch says that last Wednesday Dr. Adler, Dr. Renner, and Herr Seitz, leaders of the Austrian Socialist Party, had a conference with Count Czernin which lasted about three hours. Immediately afterward these leaders left for Copenhagen via Berlin, where Scheidemann joined the party. I am informed that Scheidemann spent Easter in Stockholm, whence he returned to Berlin, and subsequently he went to Copenhagen accompanied by his Austrian friends.

SOCIALISTS BACK CABINET.

Only Extremists Causing Trouble—Soldiers Threaten Workmen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, April 11, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.) — The publication of the Government statement of war aims has cleared the air. Feeling about the war is growing firm and definite at last. Nearly all the Socialist papers which a few days ago were obscuring the facts of the war by excited discussion of its ultimate aims have willingly accepted the Government statement as an expression of will and purpose of the Russian democracy.

They now appeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war, and declare the Government statement if supported by the western Democrats will throw the whole odium on the shoulders of the German Imperialists, and will rally to our side all waverers. One Social Democratic group takes a very energetic line against German militarism, and expresses warm sympathy with the democracies of England and France, while it demands tireless organization for victory under the lead of the Provisional Government.

The group of extreme Social Democrats continue to make trouble in their papers, the Pravda in Petrograd and the Social Democrat in Moscow and stop short at no misrepresentation of facts in the hope of maintaining disorder. Their reckless and unscrupulous attacks not only on the Government, but on every Socialist group except their own, has provoked a healthy reaction, and they are becoming isolated. Their wild advocacy of peace at any price is supported intentionally by purely German arguments, and they are not deterred by the fact that already several agents provocateurs have been discovered in their midst. Their leader, Lenin, a returned political refugee, even thought it necessary to make the ridiculous statement that the British and French Embassies at Petrograd started the revolution because they were afraid we would make a separate peace.

The agitation of these extremists has had a bad effect on the less inteligent workers, but against all labor disorders strong opposition has grown up among the soldiers. Yesterday, for instance, a delegation of the Tsarskoe Selo garrison appeared in one factory and demanded that the workers should immediately work full time, otherwise 75,000 bayonets would show them the reason why. The workers proceeded to work with great alacrity. The worst phase of the labor troubles seems to be over. A meeting of representatives of the whole Petrograd garrison has passed a strong resolution demanding unswerving support of the Provisional Government in the war to victory.

Altogether the new régime is hardening up, reason is gaining the upper hand, and the authority of the Provisional Government is steadily increasing.

Workmen's Deputies to Push War.

PETROGRAD, April 12, (via London, April 13.)—The Congress of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, after a two days' discussion, adopted by a vote of 325 to 55 a resolution which, while reasserting the determination of the Russian democracy to realize in the sphere of foreign politics the same principles of right and liberty proclaimed in the revolution and recognizing that the official renunciation by all Governments of any program of annexation would constitute a powerful means of bringing the war to an end on such conditions, agrees that as long as the conditions are unfulfilled and the war continues the Russian democracy recognizes that any disorganization in the army or weakening of its fighting capacity would deal a mortal blow to the cause of liberty and to the vital interests of the country. The Congress, therefore, appealed to all workmen to expend their hardest efforts in maintaining the supplies of the army.

The resolution was submitted to the Congress in a telegram sent by M. Bertelli, a member of the second Duma, who is on his way to Petrograd from exile.

OUR ENTRY IN WAR HEARTENS RUSSIA

Provisional Government, Through Foreign Minister Milukoff, Expresses Joy to President Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The White House today made public the following cablegram which President Wilson received on April 10 from Dr. Paul Milukoff, the Foreign Minister of the new Russian Government:

"Petrograd.

"His Excellency Mr. Woodrow Wilson,
"President of United States,
"Washington.

"In answer to your Excellency's message, I am happy in the name of the Provisional Government and of the Russian democracy, newly liberated from the oppression of centuries, to send our congratulations on account of your magnificent action in declaring state of war between United States and Germany. We all enthusiastically greet the momentous decision which brought the great democracy of the New World to the side of the justice of right of liberty, of small nations against only remnants of theocratic and paternal autocracy and of aggressive militarism.

"We firmly believe that the cause we all fight for will win and that our victory over forces of the past will be accelerated by your active participation in the world's contest. Free Russia is particularly indebted to the United States for having promptly recognized the new order established in this country which brings our two democracies so much closer to each other. The Provisional Government has joyfully accepted it as a token of a concordant and steady collaboration for the work of war as well as for the work of peace.

"MILUKOFF."

GRAND DUKE BORIS SEIZED.

Former Czar's Cousin Interned with Him at Tsarskoe Selo.

PETROGRAD, April 13.—Grand Duke Boris, a cousin of former Emperor Nicholas, has been arrested at Army Headquarters and sent to Tsarskoe Selo, where he is interned.

PETROGRAD HONORS BRESHKOVSKAYA

Population Turns Out to Welcome Aged "Grandmother of Revolution" from Exile.

KERENSKI AT THE STATION

Minister and Famous Nihilists Out of Prison Await Her in Imperial Reception Room.

PETROGRAD, April 11, (via London, April 13.)—The arrival in Petrograd today of Mme. Catherine Breshkovskaya was the occasion of a dramatic gathering of veterans of the former revolutionary and terrorist times to give her an enthusiastic and emotional welcome.

All Petrograd, in fact, turned out to acclaim the "Grandmother of the Revolution" on her homecoming from Siberia, where she had spent forty-four of her seventy-three years in exile. A vast crowd, waving red flags and singing the "Marseillaise," extended down the west end of the Nevsky Prospect as far as the Nikolaievsk Railway Station.

When The Associated Press correspondent arrived he found the crowd trying to storm the station, to which were admitted only veteran Nihilists and a deputation from the Ministry of Justice, headed by Minister of Justice Kerenski, together with delegations of welcome from Petrograd, Moscow, and Dorpat Universities and high schools.

At the suggestion of M. Kerenski, the Reception Committee adopted a plan unique in Russian history for the welcoming of Mme. Breshkovskaya—a plan symbolizing Russia's transition from autocracy to democracy. The welcome took place in the gorgeous suite in the railway station called the Imperial Reception Rooms, which under the old régime were used only for the reception of royal personages. The large drawing room in this suite, which had been the scene of meetings of the world's most powerful monarchs, was now the gathering place of the world's most extreme democrats, republicans, and socialists. Around the room were scores of baskets and wreaths of flowers, the scarlet tulip predominating—a flower which bids fair to become the floral emblem of the New Russia. The flowers bore various inscriptions, such as "To Our Dear Grandmother," "To Russia's Martyr Heroine."

Among the revolutionary veterans the correspondent found Mme. Vera Figner, Mlle. Vera Zassulich, the former Duma member Pianuich, and Professor Nicholas Morosoff. Mme. Figner spent twenty years in jail, but was released some years ago through a whim of Nicholas II. after he had been pleased with the singing of her brother at a concert. Under her heavy fur cap she looked like the typical heroine of a Nihilist romance. Beside her stood Mlle. Zassulich, first among the most extreme women terrorists under Alexander II., who thirty-six years ago, then a slight, pretty girl of an aristocratic family, shot and dangerously wounded General Trepoff, the despotic Governor of Petrograd, in vengeance for his reputed torturing of political prisoners. By an irony of the revolution, General Trepoff's son, former Premier Trepoff, is today a prisoner in the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

Conversing with Mlle. Zassulich was M. Pianuich, who sat in the second Duma under Premier Stolypin and was sentenced to death on a trumped-up charge of conspiracy to murder Emperor Nicholas and was led through the streets of Petrograd in chains.

Also there was Professor Morosoff, a famous chemist and commentator of the Apocalypse, who was suspected of advising the conspirators who made the bomb that killed Alexander II. Professor Morosoff for twenty-three years never left his cell in the Schlusselburg Fortress. He was released after the revolution of 1905, but was again imprisoned a year later.

"Tell your people the revolution this time has achieved a final and irrevocable triumph," he said to the correspondent. "A new era has come, which will transfigure Russia and irradiate the whole world."

As the train arrived the crowd again attempted to storm the station, crying, "Let us see Grandmother." The militia quieted them, explaining the danger of a crush and assuring them they would all be allowed to participate in the welcome of Mme. Brushkovskaya, who was eager to see all her "grandchildren" and be seen by them.

LVOFF AT BATTLE FRONT.

Kronstadt Included in Petrograd Military District.

PETROGRAD, April 13.—M. Kerenski, Minister of Justice and a Socialist, has been presiding at the meetings of the Russian Cabinet during the absence of Premier Lvoff, who is visiting the battle front.

The naval station at Kronstadt has been removed from the jurisdiction of the naval authorities and included in the Petrograd Military District.

SHELL AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

Italians Bombard Calliano Station and Spring a Countermine.

ROME, April 13.—The War Office report to-day reads:

On the Trentino front yesterday the artillery was active between the Adige and San Pullegrino valleys. Our medium calibre batteries employed effective bursts of fire against the railway station of Calliano, where an unusual movement of trains was observed. On the Colbricon massif, in the upper Cismon valley, the enemy had been mining towards our advanced positions. Last night we exploded a countermine, which destroyed the enemy gallery. The edge of the crater was occupied by our troops and the position established.

On the Julian front artillery duels were reported in the Plava area, to the east of the Vertoibizza torrent and in the northern sector of the Carso. We repulsed minor hostile attacks in the vicinity of Della Tolmino, and against the position which we captured on April 7 north of Boscomalo.

This morning at dawn enemy aircraft dropped bombs on the pumping station at Codigoro. No damage was done.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street *Between 5th and 6th Avenues* **West 43rd Street**

Unusually large assortments of

Women's Separate Skirts

Are being shown on the Third Floor, for street, sport and dress wear, featuring every new style, material and coloring for the new season.

Special Values prepared for To-day:

Plaid Serge or Faille Skirts in printed sport patterns, **$4.75**

Novelty Plaid Serge Skirts full plaited model, **$10.75**

Skirts of Plaid Taffeta, plaited from deep yoke, **$7.50**

Skirts of Faille Broche, in black, white or navy, **$16.50**

Women's Untrimmed Millinery

Later Spring styles in Imported and Domestic Straw Hats are assembled on the Main Floor, together with the newest conceits in Flowers, Fruits, Wings and Fancies for trimmings.

Excellent Values for To-day, Saturday:

Lacquered Chip Hats in black only; medium and large shapes, **at $1.35**

Modish Sport Hats for Women or Misses, in two-toned effects and plain colors, **$2.75 and 3.50**

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue *34th Street*

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Annual Sale

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS

Made-to-Measure

each **8.00** . . . . . 6 for **45.00**

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Samples will be mailed upon request, or representative will call, if desired. Measurements may be taken from customer's own garments.

Don't trust to luck. Serve

Club Cocktails

and trust exact blending of selected liquors to do your taste justice.

UNIFORMS

For Home Defense Leagues and OTHER MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Army Shoes, Cartridge Belts, Tents, Army Shirts, Hats, Leggings, Coats, Breeches

and all other articles adopted by U. S. Army and Navy. Send 4c in stamps for big catalog.

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GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

Introductory Sale of

"Nelson" Auto Tires & Tubes

A Signal Event of Greatest Importance to Everybody Interested in Reducing the Cost of Motoring

Now, at a time when the prices of tires and tubes are steadily increasing, Greenhut's brings to the attention of the motoring public

"Nelson" Tires Guaranteed for 3,500 Miles

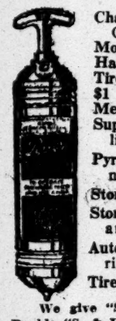
Compared with the price quotations for other tires (guaranteed for equal mileage), our prices are less than wholesale.

You who know tires—you who know what qualities they must possess to give satisfaction—will be quickly and easily convinced that the "Nelson" tires and tubes are made for service and satisfaction—and that this is the biggest money's worth so far offered.

"NELSON" CASINGS.			Size.	Description.	Price.
Size.	Description.	Price.	35x4½	N. S. Q. D.	$24.45
30x3	N. S. Clin.	$8.05	35x4½	N. S. S. S.	24.45
30x3½	N. S. Clin.	10.35	36x4½	N. S. S. S.	25.75
32x3½	N. S. Clin.	11.95	36x4½	N. S. Q. D.	25.75
32x3½	N. S. S.	11.95	37x5	N. S. Q. D.	30.35
31x4	N. S. Clin.	14.80	"NELSON" INNER TUBES.		
32x4	N. S. Clin.	16.65	Size.	Description.	Price.
33x4	N. S. Q. D.	15.75	30x3	Gray	$1.85
33x4	N. S. S.	15.75	30x3	Red	2.05
34x4	N. S. Q. D.	16.00	30x3½	Gray	2.20
34x4	N. S. S.	16.00	30x3½	Red	2.45
34x4½	N. S. Q. D.	22.25	32x3½	Gray	2.30
34x4½	N. S. S.	21.25	32x3½	Red	2.60

Size.	Description.	Price.
31x4	Red	$3.25
32x4	Red	3.35
33x4	Gray	3.10
33x4	Red	3.45
34x4	Gray	3.20
34x4	Red	3.55
34x4½	Red	4.30
35x4½	Gray	4.05
35x4½	Red	4.45
36x4½	Red	4.00
35x5	Red	5.25
36x5	Red	5.40
36x5	Gray	5.05
37x5	Red	5.55

Auto Sundries at Money-Saving Prices



Champion X Spark Plugs—the standard equipment for Ford Cars; each 39c
Mosler Spitfire Spark Plugs 19c
Hand-Actuated Horns at $1.75
Tire Pumps—double cylinder compound; at $1.45
$1 Marvel Vulcanizers, at 85c
Metal Tool Boxes—22 in. long; can be used on Fords; at, $1.75
Superior Spotlight with Mirrorscope—can be used as trouble light; at $3.45
Pyrene Fire Extinguishers—brass, $6.50; nickel $7.50
Storage Battery Testers—at . . 45c and 65c.
Storage Batteries—6 volt, 60 amperes; at $7.85
Auto Clocks—30-hour; black with nickel rim; at $1.45
Tire Gauge "Invincible"—at 85c

We give "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double "S. & H." Stamps Till 12 o'clock; Single "S. & H." Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps All Day.

GREENHUT'S "THE BIG STORE"

Meet me at the Fountain

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

***Free:*—American Flag Buttons**

Regulation size, celluloid buttons, exhibiting the flag, which can be worn by both men and women.

Free for the Asking.

These buttons will be given to adults only. Distribution at Department of Accounts. Balcony—at all Trading Stamp Desks—at the Main Office on the Fifth Floor—or ask any Aisle Manager.

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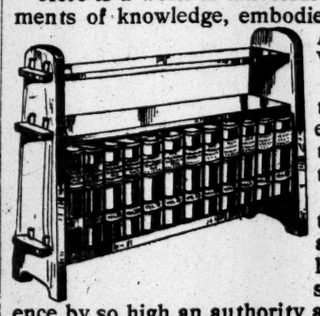

We are glad to be the first to signalize an epoch-marking event in the history of the book trade.

Every student knows the Century Dictionary and Encyclopedia, which has been accepted as a standard work of reference by so high an authority as the Supreme Court of the United States, as well as that of Great Britain.

Offered at the prices named below, **it is a matter of certainty that the few sets which we have to sell will be cleared from our shelves in record breaking time.**

Consequently, it is advisable for you to come to Greenhut's as early in the day as you can.

There doesn't exist in the English-speaking world an Encyclopedia and Atlas combined that so completely embraces all branches of human knowledge, priced so low. Few are more satisfying, and those that are, are priced infinitely higher.

The work is in 12 volumes:

Binding	Subscription Price	Sale Price
BUCKRAM	$67.50	$24.00
HALF MOROCCO	$87.50	$37.50

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B. Altman & Co.

Correct Clothes and Furnishings for Boys and Youths

are ready for selection in large, well-chosen assortments, in the Department on the

SIXTH FLOOR

Distinctive styles, fine-quality materials, superior workmanship and moderate prices are the salient features of the display.

In regular stock are

Youths' Long-trouser Suits	$15.00
Boys' Norfolk Suits, with extra knickerbockers	$12.50 & 15.00
Light-weight Overcoats, for Spring,	13.50
Junior Boys' Coats and Reefers	8.50
Boys' and Youths' Shirts	1.00 & 1.50

Hats in the wanted styles at correspondingly low prices.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets **New York**

Buster Brown Shoe Department

The Arcadia Boot $5.00

Special Offering

A New Spring Model of Pretty Color Combinations

MADE with all ivory kid vamps and fine cloth tops.

Also made with all battleship gray or fawn kid vamps, and tops to harmonize.

These are high cut boots, with welt soles and Louis leather heels.

Shoe Department on Main Floor. Special Entrance on 35th St.

At the New **Bedell** Fashion Shop
Nineteen West Thirty-fourth Street

Macy's

R. H. Macy & Co's Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th St.

Helpful Books

For Red Cross Workers

Young women and men who are preparing to assist the men who are making sacrifices in the great war, as well as those who wish to aid the unfortunate at other times, will find much information in the following books:

Public Health Nursing—*M. S. Gardner,*	$1.58
A Layman's Handbook of Medicine—*R. S. Cabot,*	1.79
The Roller Bandage—*W. B. Hopkins,*	1.34
First Aid to the Injured—*F. J. Warwick,*	.44
American Red Cross Text Book on First Aid—General Edition,	.29
Woman's Edition,	.29
Police and Firemen's Edition,	.29
American Red Cross Text Book on Home Dietetics,	.74
American Red Cross Text Book on Elementary Hygiene and Home Care of the Sick,	.98
Wounds in War—*Lieut. Col. D'Arcy Power*	.89
Medical Hints—*Lieut. Col. J. E. Squire,*	.89
Nursing Manual for Nurses and Nursing Orderlies—*D. G. L. Fitzwilliams,*	1.79
Practical Nursing for Male Nurses—*Major E. M. Hassard and A. M. Hassard,*	1.34
Elements of Bandaging and the Treatment of Fractures and Dislocations—*W. Rankin,*	1.34
Surgical Emergencies—*P. Sargent,*	1.34

Commuters may see these books at Macy's Order Booths, Grand Central and Hudson Terminals.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street. Rear.

APPEAL BY CARDINAL FOR RALLY TO FLAG

"Our Path of Duty Lies Clear Before Us," Farley Says in Letter.

WILL BE READ TOMORROW

"All That We Have and All That We Are," He Adds, Are at the Country's Service.

At all the masses in the Roman Catholic churches of the Archdiocese of New York tomorrow a letter written by Cardinal Farley will be read, urging the parishioners to support President Wilson in the war against Germany. No sacrifice, the Cardinal says, is too great for the people to bear, and the path of duty lies clear before the citizens of the country. Here is the letter:

Cardinal's Residence,
452 Madison Avenue,
New York, April 12, 1917.

My Dear People: Our country is at war. The fateful hour has struck, fraught with momentous events. Solemn is the thought of it, and though reckless still the import of it, yet inexorable are its demands. Long and anxiously had we hoped that our land would not be drawn into the seething vortex which has engulfed so many of the nations of the world. Long and anxiously had we hoped that the lurid flames of war would not cast their baneful shadows upon our shores. Our Government withheld no effort to avert the peril, while our President employed the whole ascendency of his great intellect and character and of his high position for the prevalence of the ideals of a true, genuine Americanism.

But what was so ardently and so wholeheartedly desired was not to be. Our country had to take up the arms that were forced into her hands, had no choice but to grasp and wield the weapon wherewith to defend her honor, to vindicate the right and the justice of her cause, and to insure a triumph that will be the victory of civilization and humanity.

In this solemn hour, then, when her fortunes are at stake, when all that she has stood for, and stands for, is jeopardied by the hazard of impending warfare, will not her sons harken to her call, will they not buckle on the armor of the conflict and, rushing to her rescue, lift high her glorious banner of liberty and justice? Our President having spoken, and our national Representatives having spoken, the response to the voice of the authority they embody will be that we will rally around our flag with the completest fullness of devotion, and with loyalist hearts and sturdiest arms place all that we have, and all that we are, at our country's service.

We will not shrink then from any sacrifice in her behalf. We will render to her what our Catholic faith and our Catholic teaching sanctions; nay, sanctifies. No demand on our American manhood or American citizenship will go unanswered or will not find us true Americans, true children of our Church, that never was found wanting in any crisis of American history. We will do, in a word, what our fathers have ever done in this loved Republic of ours from the time it was set up among the nations, and at every time that a hostile hand was lifted against her in the sweep of her beneficent, glorious career among the peoples of the world. Our path of duty lies clear before us. May the blessing of Almighty God enable us to walk in it steadfastly and unwaveringly to the end.

Very faithfully yours in Xto.,
JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

The letter was given out yesterday by Chancellor J. J. Dunn at the Cardinal's residence, 452 Madison Avenue.

Austria's New War Minister.

AMSTERDAM, April 13.—According to a telegram from Vienna, General Stöger-Steiner von Steinstettin has been appointed Minister of War for Austria-Hungary.

Springtime Blouses

Combinations of white organdie and canary or flesh voile in a lovely sheer blouse, as pictured, or collar may be worn low. $3.98

White batiste blouse. Hand-drawn and tucked. Collar and cuffs with dainty fluted frill $3.98

One-button tinted organdie blouse in bright tones. Sheer white collar and cuffs outlined with dainty Irish crocheted lace edge. $2.98

(Second Floor)

All Cars Transfer to the Home of Truth

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59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

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HARPS
$75 to $1,800
PIANOS
$150 to $700
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$5 to $90
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$6 to $25
Tindale Music Cabinets
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Music and Music Books

BESIDES ABOVE, OUR STOCK INCLUDES:

ACCORDIONS, BAND INSTRUMENTS, BUGLES, CLARINETS, CONCERTINAS, CORNETS, 'CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, DRUMS, FLUTES, HARMONICAS, MUSIC BOXES, MUSIC STANDS, MUSIC ROLLS, VIOLAS, XYLOPHONES AND MUSICAL NOVELTIES.

AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURSES.

Telephone Murray Hill 4144.

Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th St.

Trimmed Hats for Girls and Misses, $4.85

Will be featured today. The newest models in the most fashionable materials and trimmings are included. One model *illustrated.*

Saks & Company

Broadway—33rd to 34th Street.

Men's Lusterette Pajamas Special $1.65

Well-tailored garments, made of a silk-like material, in Pink, Blue, Lavender and White. All sizes. *Main Floor.*

Exclusive and Distinctive Modes in

Sport and Tailored Suits for Misses at $25

Smart straight line and belted models, depicting with unusual fidelity the charm and originality of the newest Paris models. The materials include Serge, Gabardine, Tricotine, and the much-wanted Cheok effects. Colors: Navy Blue, Tan, Rose, Reseda, and Grey. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model *illustrated.*

Specially Prepared for the Younger Set Today

Street and Dressy Coats for Misses at $18.50 and $25

A collection of coats especially designed to please the critical Miss. Belted, semi-belted, pleated, Empire, and full flare coats are represented in the assortment at each price, displaying fancy belts and new pockets that are the features of expensive imported models. The materials: Serge, Gabardine, Burella, and Wool Velour, in Rose, Shadow Lawn Green, Beige, Tan, Gold, Chartreuse, Navy Blue and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model at $25 *illustrated.*

Misses' Afternoon Dresses
Special at $18.50 and $29.50

The Fashionable Miss will find in these smart frocks an unusual opportunity to express her individuality. Delightful models are shown in Novelty Stripes and Plain Color Silks, Crepe de Chine, Georgette Crepe, Pongee and Crepe Meteor, trimmed with touches of embroidery, braiding or fancy buttons. Sizes 14 to 18 years. One model at $18.50 *illustrated.*

Pretty Silk Dresses for Girls, $9.95

Illustrated. Lustrous Taffeta Frocks in Empire waist effect with three broad tucks, full skirt and new reticule pockets, tastefully trimmed with worsted stitching in contrasting colors. Sailor collar is of net, neatly hemstitched. Colors: Rose, Copenhagen Blue, Reseda, and Navy Blue. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

Silk Coats for Girls and Intermediates at $13.95

Cleverly designed of Lustrous Taffeta, in Empire effect, trimmed with cable cord and fancy Georgette collar. Sizes 6 to 10 years. *Second Floor.*

Suits for Youthful New Yorkers
$16.50 to $22

The Metropolitan Junior will find no better opportunity to satisfy his individual needs in Spring Clothing than at Saks. Our suits at $16.50 to $22 are representative of all that is new in fabric and design in Norfolk, single and double breasted models, with or without extra trousers. Sizes 30 to 36.

Models for Town, Country and Sport Wear will be shown Today in

Women's Separate Skirts

in almost every material, coloring, and combination considered correct for Spring, at prices which are the lowest for skirts of equal quality. The selection comprises:

Novelty Plaid Sport Skirts	$7.50 to $14.75
Wool Jersey Sport Skirts	$7.50 to $13.75
Plain, Plaid or Striped Silk Skirts	$9.75 to $19.50
Figured or Plain Silk Faille Skirts	$12.75 to $25.00
Washable White Satin Skirts	$9.75 to $16.50
Satin Baronette Skirts	$18.75 to $29.50
Plain or Figured Khaki-Kool Skirts	$18.50 to $25.00
Washable Cotton Skirts	$3.95 to $9.75

We have arranged for today
An Important Presentation of

Fashionable Wraps, Coats and Capes for Women

featuring authentic copies of the most exquisite Paris creations, together with many models that are exclusive with Saks & Company. Models for motoring, travel, afternoon, evening and general wear are included, at prices which emphasize with vigor our ability to reproduce Paris fashions at prices within the range of the woman of average means. Represented are:

Wool Jersey Sport and "Dress" Coats	$19.50 to $95.00
Coats of Wool Velour	$16.75 to $95.00
Coats of Bolivia Cloth	$29.50 to $95.00
Coats of Duvetyn and Mouflon	$45.00 to $95.00
Coats of Burella Cloth	$16.75 to $75.00
Coats of Gabardine, Poplin and Poiret Twill	$16.75 to $55.00
Coats and Wraps of Taffeta	$19.50 to $75.00
Coats and Wraps of Silk Faille and Poplin	$25.00 to $85.00
Coats and Wraps of Satin	$29.50 to $95.00
Wraps of Satin and Silk Faille, trimmed with Marabou	$25.00 to $75.00

We make a special effort each week-end to present values in trimmed hats at $5.85 that are nothing short of extraordinary. In a special display today we shall feature a wonderful collection of

NEW

$5.85 Wonder Hats

in which are included

Solid White Hats trimmed with white wings, flowers and faced with Georgette Crepe or Silk; Dainty Leghorn Hats; Solid Black Hats

and a rare collection of hats in light colors—pink, sand, pearl grey—in small, medium and large shapes. A better assembly of fashionable hats for Spring would be difficult to find at even higher prices. At $5.85 they are the greatest values New York women have ever seen.

A Trio of the Newest Spring Blouses

at remarkably modest prices today

At $3.95—Smart Sport Blouses of handkerchief linen, trimmed with collar and cuffs of white pique and fastened with white crocheted buttons. Colors: Rose, Green, Maize and White.

At $2.98—Charming Net Blouses in cream color with front, collar and cuffs of embroidered net. Dainty coral buttons lend a touch of color, and the front of blouse is finished with hemstitching.

At $2—Fashionable Colored Voile Blouse with heavy corded stripes of white. Deep collar, front and cuffs are trimmed with pleated frills of white voile and hemstitching. An unusually attractive blouse at modest cost. *Third Floor.*

Women's New Tailleur, Dressy and Sport Suits—

the really worthwhile creations for Spring—

Today at $25 and $35

An unusually inclusive collection of suits in the most fashionable fabrics and colorings. The selection at each price includes plain tailored, fancy tailored, braid bound and smart sport suits trimmed with fancy buttons, silks and embroidery.

Careful comparison with suits now being offered at higher prices will prove this to be an offering of more than usual importance. Models for every type of figure are included at each price, in sizes to 50½ bust. *Fourth Floor.*

For Saturday Only

An Important Special Offering of

Boys' Spring Suits at $6.75

Extra knickerbockers included. These suits are in smart Norfolk models, excellently tailored in durable fancy mixtures. Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Snappy Suits for Boys at $8.50

Extra knickers included. A variety of exclusive Saks models to select from, tailored in serviceable Fancy Mixtures and Shepherd Checks. Ages 7 to 18 years.

High-Grade Suits for Boys at $12.95

Extra knickers included. These smart suits for boys are the product of tailors trained in specialized production. The models are exclusive with Saks and the fabrics include new Spring Mixtures and Blue Serge. Sizes 7 to 18.

Spring Topcoats for Boys, $8.50

Topcoats at $8.50 will be a special feature in the boys' department today. The model *illustrated* may be had in a variety of novelty fabrics in very attractive patterns. There are many other smart models to select from, in sizes ranging from 10 to 18 years. *Second Floor.*

Smart Taffeta Afternoon Dresses

In a charming draped model for Women

Today at $20

Illustrated at right. This dainty frock is an exact duplicate of a beautiful creation recently imported from Paris, reflecting in its lines all the grace and charm of its expensive original.

It is a splendid frock for afternoon and street wear, developed in good quality taffeta with new skirt draped at sides. Colors: Navy Blue, Copenhagen Blue, Wisteria, Beige, and Black. Sizes 34 to 44.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Scorn the Elements!

Pluvius and his messengers of pattering dampness are not on speaking terms with men clad in our head-to-foot, water-tight, shower-coats. Get one and be an All-Weathers-Man.

Our Raincoats at $17.50

defy almost any kind of rough weather. Tan, heather or blue, backed with silk. Seams cemented and strapped. Satin yoke, patch pockets, reinforced buttons, raglan or regular shoulders, convertible collars, ventlets under arms—in fact all that a good rainy weather coat should be.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, B'way, Front.

Imported Cravats, 94c

English Foulards, in flowing open-end models, in patterns of the sort found only in this fine fabric.

Swiss Checks, ranging from a small pin check to the bolder check effects in black, blue or purple with white. All open-end styles.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., Broadway.

Clearance of Chauffeurs' Suits at $19.74

Formerly these suits were $29.75, $27.75, $24.75 and $22.50. Full Norfolks, Semi-Norfolks, Double Breasted and Single Breasted Sack Coat Models; some with breeches, most of them with long trousers. Well tailored of serge, shark skin cloth, whipcord or broadcloth, in blue, black, tan or gray. Caps to match, $1.89

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

Oxford Bag at $17.89

Fitted with a removable pad, and adjustable straps to hold your toilet articles, this bag is far more convenient than the average traveling bag. Strongly constructed of serviceable leather, with sewn-in frame, sewn-on corners, brass catches and leather lining.

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

The "Lansdowne" at $2.74

Macy's Own Merchandise

You may take your choice of four soft hat blocks in olive, brown or gray; or three different black derbies—All are well made, exclusively for us, of dependable materials

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St.

Two Good Brands for Particular Smokers

Mi Bella Cigars, of clear Havana wrappers and long fillers; the work of skilled Cuban workers. Media Perfectos. Specially priced. Box of 25, $2.24

Marc Antony Cigars—made of blended tobacco in Tampa and packed in Buite Nature Humidors. Specially priced. Box of 50, $4.96.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th St., B'way, and Fifth Floor, 35th St.

TELLS HOW AMERICA CAN BEST AID FRANCE

Andre Tardieu Advises Experts Be Sent Here to Oversee Airplane Work.

TRAINED WORKMEN WANTED

Organization of the Various Allies' Needs Urged to Avoid Conflict in Demands.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 13.—André Tardieu, a Deputy who is an important though unofficial factor in politics, especially since the Cabinet changed, today expressed the opinion that the allied Governments should forthwith draw up a program of their needs so that the United States can immediately prepare to organize the assistance she can give them according to their several needs.

"American assistance," M. Tardieu said, "must take the form of financial and industrial aid, transport facilities and troops for the European theatre of war. As regards an expeditionary force of half a million, some seem to think this may arrive too late to be useful, but who is able to fix the date of peace or say whether such a contingent may not be of inestimable use even two years hence? Regarding material aid, it is doubtless in the field of aviation that this can most quickly materialize, but for this it is necessary for French aviation experts to cross the Atlantic and get in touch with American constructors in order to regulate certain essential details in the construction of airplanes that American products may in every respect respond to French needs, which so far has not always been the case. Secondly, it is essential that all American factories which are able to construct aviation material be immediately put to work.

"For France it is necessary to know at once how many of such plants are available and exactly what can be expected from them—in other words, an inventory must be established in this sense. If the sending to America of a certain number of French technical experts for the moment results in decreased output here, this would be amply compensated for if in a few months hence the combined output could be increased five or ten fold. This is only a question of calculation.

"The same system should be adopted concerning other forms of material needed, such as artillery, automobiles, rolling stock and rails. In all cases the needs of the moment should not be considered exclusively, but everything should be organized in view of a long sustained effort. America can also very shortly send over contingents of trained workmen both for the army zones and the interior and for reconstruction work, which we urgently need. For this, categories of work needed should be submitted to the United States. America also will soon be able to send fully equipped air squadrons, gun batteries with American gunners, automobile convoys and railroad builders.

"It is only by organizing our demands that we shall be able quickly to have them satisfied. Otherwise it is likely that isolated demands of various Governments will run counter to one another."

AVIATION SCHOOL OFFERED.

Two Americans Would Have Compatriots in England Trained.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—A site, equipment, and operating funds for an aviation school to train Americans living in England, were offered to the Government today by Barclay H. Warburton of Philadelphia, representing himself and Henry W. Rudd of New York, who is now in London. The grounds are part of Mr. Rudd's estate at Dingfield, just outside of London, and within half a mile of one of the Royal Flying Corps' quarters.

Mr. Warburton told War Department officials that the school would be maintained without cost to the United States until such time as the Government was ready to take it over. He said later that the department had approved of the plan in principle. The plan is designed to give the Americans in England an early chance for active service at the front by quickly developing efficient air squadrons. The Military Attaché of the American Embassy in London would handle applications for membership.

It is hoped that General Sir David Henderson, head of the Royal Training Corps of Great Britain, will detail officers who have seen active service as instructors for the Americans, though it is proposed to have the school itself, as well as such squadrons as are sent to the battle fronts, commanded by officers of the regular branch of the United States Signal Corps. Mr. Warburton probably will serve as a reserve officer.

1,500 COLLEGE MEN DRILL.

Corps Divided Into Sections for Intensive Training.

More than 1,500 men are now enrolled in the College Men's Training Corps, which held its second drill at the Ninth Coast Artillery Armory last night. Langdon P. Marvin, Chairman of the Executive Board, outlined to the members the course of training to be followed.

Beginning on April 16 the organization will be divided for drill into two sections. One will leave by the 4:15 ferry for Governors Island on Monday and Thursday afternoons. The other will drill on Wednesday and Friday nights, beginning April 20, at the Ninth Coast Artillery Armory. Lectures will be given each Tuesday night at 8 o'clock by Captain Ralph M. Parker at the Stuyvesant High School, First Avenue and Fifteenth Street.

American Cars for Russia.

PETROGRAD, April 13, (via London.)—The Russian Provisional Government has decided to place a contract in the United States for 40,000 railway cars and 2,000 locomotives, to be delivered by July, 1918.

Do you want a clear skin?

If your skin is not fresh, smooth and glowing, or has suffered from an unwise use of cosmetics, here is an easy, inexpensive way to help clear it: Spread on a little Resinol Ointment, letting it remain for ten minutes. Then wash off with

Resinol Soap

and hot water. Finish with a dash of clear, cold water to close thepores. Do this regularly, once a day, and see if it does not quickly soothe and cleanse the pores, lessen the tendency to irritation, and leave the complexion clear, fresh and velvety. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists.

CARRANZA TO PICK CABINET.

Issues Decree for Reorganization Under New Constitution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—General Carranza issued a decree tonight reorganizing the Cabinet. According to the new Constitution, the Cabinet will be made up of the following portfolios: State, Finance and Public Credit, Communication and Public Works, War and Marine, Fomento, and Commerce and Industry. Besides the portfolios there will be three departments, Judicial, University and Fine Arts, and Public Health.

The most probable appointments in the new Cabinet are: State, Luis Cabrera; Finance, Rafael Nieto; Communication, General Salvador Alvarado, now Governor of Yucatan; War, Pablo Gonsales; Fomento, Anternor Sala, a large landowner and expert in the Mexican land problem; Commerce, Alberto Pani. Heads of the departments probably will be: University and Fine Arts, José Macias; Judicial, Roque Estrada; Public Health, Dr. José Maria Rodriguez. The Interior Ministry will be abolished, as well as the Public Instruction and Justice portfolio. The State Department will have charge of business formerly transacted by the Interior Department. The new Cabinet will be inducted into office in May when Carranza takes oath as Constitutional President.

MEXICAN OIL OPEN TO ALL.

Pani Denies Restrictions Will Be Placed on Exports.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—Official notification was given tonight by Alberto J. Pani, Minister of Commerce and Industry, that no restrictions would be placed on the export of Mexican oil from the Tampico fields.

The statement of the Minister is generally taken here to indicate that Mexico will maintain neutrality in the present crisis.

The statement says oil products may continue to be exported by all foreign purchasers, regardless of their nationality or the purposes for which the oil is to be used.

Assurance is given in the statement that the Aguilar Company, controlled by Lord Cowdray, and the Dutch Shelle Company, which have been large purveyors to the British Navy, will be unmolested as long as they obey the regulations of the Mexican Goverment. The same rule will apply to all foreign countries, including the United States.

BRITISH CURB FOR MEXICO.

English Owners Might Seize Railroad of Tehuantepec.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Proper measures would be taken by Great Britain, it was intimated here today, if the Mexican Government should seize the national railroad of Tehuantepec and restrict its use to military movements. Authentic reports have stated that the Mexican Government, in line with its policy of showing particular favor to Germans in that country and to Germany itself, contemplates embarrassing the British ownership of the road.

The effective reply of the British, it was hinted, would be to take possession of the property forcibly if the rights of the British ownership were disregarded. British capital owns 49 per cent. of the stock, and practically all the bonds are held by the Mexican Government, which also retains control of 51 per cent. of the stock. The road formerly was one of the most prosperous in Latin America, being 150 miles in length, across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

There have been hints that German agents were making use of the Tehuantepec Railroad, and that over this line supplies had been shipped by them for the establishment of a submarine base in American waters off the western shores. One suggestion, which has been ridiculed by officials, was that Germany, by the use of the Tehuantepec Railroad, had shipped parts of a submarine across Tehuantepec and that it had been assembled and launched in the Pacific.

GERMANS BUSY IN MEXICO?

Our Military Attache Goes to Tampico to Investigate Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 13.—Major Frank McCoy, military attaché of the American Embassy, departed for Vera Cruz this morning to investigate alleged German activities against Americans at Vera Cruz and Tampico.

TO BRING MEN FROM FRONT.

Americans Needed as Officers Must Be Restored to Citizenship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Legislative action will be necessary before the War Department can bring back from Europe the Americans who are fighting in the British and French armies to assist in the training of the citizen army of 500,000 men, which the Administration intends to create.

It is understood that both England and France are willing for a considerable number of these Americans to be called home for this purpose, but without authorization from Congress they would be held under present laws to be aliens, the assumption being that they renounced their American citizenship when they entered the army of a belligerent which was fighting a country with which the United States was at peace. It was learned that high officials of the Government favor the passage of an act by Congress restoring such Americans to the full rights of citizenship.

It was believed that the passage of such an act would enable the United States to obtain for the training of the new army a thousand or more hardened soldiers, who would make capable officers and could impart to the training something of the spirit of the Entente forces fighting in Europe.

Wants All to be Vigilantes.

Supreme Court Justice Samuel Greenbaum, in a report to the National Defense Committee of the Manhattan Club yesterday, urged that every American citizen throughout the country become a self-constituted member of the national body of "Vigilantes," whose duty it will be to call attention of public officials to any suspicious persons and acts apparently hostile to American interests.

U. S. in the War

Official Records of

Our Drift into War with Germany, of the *Russian Republic*, of our present *Naval Status*, and of a score of other subjects of historic value and fascinating interest which will prove a *priceless possession* in later years and a *constant joy* today for easy reference: **April Current History Magazine** of The New York Times —the *only* monthly that has them.

All News Stands: 25c

RAISE AGE LIMIT FOR THE NEW ARMY

House Committee Virtually Agrees to Call on Men from 21 to 40 Years.

DRAFT PLAN IS FAVORED

But the President Would Have Wide Discretion in Granting Exemptions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The House Committee on Military Affairs, it was said today, had virtually agreed upon the Army Conscription bill, although not in the form in which it was proposed by the Administration. The committee bill, it is reported, will be more in conformity with the ideas of the rank and file of army officers than the views of the President, Secretary Baker and the General Staff.

The chief modification affects the age restrictions. The Administration bill contemplated a selective draft of young unmarried men between the ages of 19 and 25. The committee measure fixes the ages between 21 and 40 years and authorizes the President to make whatever exemptions he deems proper and necessary.

Wide authority is given the President, it is said, to exempt from military service those employed in the production of the necessities of life or in the production of war munitions. No provision is made in the committee bill as now framed for voluntary enlistment. The announcement of the War Department yesterday that under existing law about 500,000 men would have a chance to volunteer to fill in the gaps in the regular army and National Guard is said to have satisfied the committee in this regard.

In raising and extending the age limitations the committee is said to have been actuated by the desire to avoid the charge that Congress was providing for an army of boys instead of matured men. This view is said to meet with the approval of many army officers, including at least some members of the General Staff. Satisfaction was expressed by military men when they were told today of the form the tentative draft of the House bill had taken.

If the committee recommends conscription, and it is understood that this is now almost the unanimous sentiment, passage of the bill through the House is assured, although not without heated debate. Many members have amendments which they will attempt to tack on the bill irrespective of the form in which it comes from the committee.

Representative Cary of Wisconsin, who has a large German-American constituency, announced to-day that he would urge an amendment which would require the War Department to select the first recruits from "among such male citizens of the proper military age who are officers or members of the New York Stock Exchange or any similar body, or who are officials in banks, lawyers, magazine editors and other citizens engaged in non-productive pursuits."

The Cary amendment assumes that all available labor will be needed on the farm and in the workshops and that business and professional men can best be spard for military duty. It is not likely that the House will give heed, however, to any amendment that seeks to restrict enlistment to particular classes. The bill as finally accepted is certain to leave a broad field from which to select.

CLERGY DECRY PACIFIST.

Methodists Pledge Life, Fortune, and Honor to President.

The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at yesterday's session in St. Mark's Church, Ocean Avenue and Beverley Road, Brooklyn, adopted a resolution pledging the "lives, fortunes, and sacred honor" of the members to President Wilson. The resolution was written by Professor W. N. Rice of Wesleyan University.

While the resolution was being read, the Rev. E. E. Weise of Bridgeport, Conn., arose and attempted to read a pacifist paper. Although cried down by members of the conference, Dr. Weise shouted loud enough to be heard above the noise:

"I can't lose my soul. If I have to chose between my country and my God, I have made up my mind to chose my God. I am an American, but I am a Christian first."

Dr. David G. Downey read a letter from Colonel Roosevelt to the members of the conference commending them for their loyalty to the country.

King to Attend Service for America.

LONDON, April 13.—King George and Queen Mary will attend the services to be held in St. Paul's Cathedral in commemoration of the entrance of the United States into the war. The time for this ceremonial has been fixed as 11:30 A. M. on April 20. It is understood that the King and Queen expressed a special desire to be present.

ADVISE GROWING OF STAPLES

Fertilizer Men Warn of Waste in Perishable Crops.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 13.—The Soil Improvemen Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, in conference here today, accepted an invitation from the Boston Chamber of Commerce to co-operate in a vigorous campaign for greater food production in New England. It was explained that in the event of a general shortage New England probably would be the first to suffer, owing to its relatively large suburban population and its remoteness from large grain-producing centres.

A comprehensive campaign for greater production has been mapped out, it was said at the conference. Special emphasis is being placed upon the need of growing staples of high food value rather than green and perishable vegetables and fruits. Farmers are being urged to raise beans and peas, since they have a high food and market value and can be dried and saved, which is an important consideration in view of a probable shortage of tin cans.

Other suggestions are that corn be carefully tested before planting to insure maximum yields; that buckwheat be planted on thin lands usually considered too poor to cultivate profitably, and that such crops as turnips, beets, cabbage, carrots and squashes be planted on lands which for any reason may have been left undeveloped after the usual Spring season ends.

CALLS IDLE BOYS IN CITIES.

Pennsylvania Official Urges State to Help Increase Crops.

HARRISBURG, Penn., April 13.—An urgent call for increased production of foodstuffs in Pennsylvania was issued today by Charles E. Patton, State Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Patton, who returned yesterday from the conference of agricultural chiefs at St. Louis, said that Pennsylvania's part in the emergency call for greater production of crops is to raise oats, corn, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and navy beans.

"It is very important," Mr. Patton said, "that the farmer devote his principal efforts to the production of such crops and the employment of such methods as are well established in his community and as are likely to yield the maximum return in food and clothing material. For this reason I urge the cooperation of the press, the banks, the commercial organizations, the religious and social societies.

"Our plan for public defense must include provisions for mobilizing farm labor. There are hundreds of thousands of boys in the cities and towns between the ages of 15 and 19 years not engaged in productive work who should be available in this emergency. One of the plans worked out at St. Louis was for the enlistment for agricultural purposes of three distinct classes of labor—men beyond the military age, men of military age but not accepted for active military duty, and boys under age for enlistment.

"All communities should take immediate steps for district self-support, and no community should be without an ample supply of canned and preserved perishable products."

PLEADS FOR MORE CROPS.

West Virginia's Governor Urges Farmers to Greater Effort.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., April 13.—Governor John J. Cornwell today appealed to every family in the State to do its part in preventing a food shortage on account of the war.

"No one can tell how long the war will last or how long it will affect the supply of food for the people of this nation," Governor Cornwell said. "We know that each month of war will mean further shortage, and this in turn will mean higher prices. West Virginia is not doing her part. I feel it my bounden duty in view of the emergency to appeal to every family in West Virginia to do its part. Let the farmers both increase their acreage and improve their methods in every way possible.

"Let the boys and girls in the cities, towns and villages begin at once to establish gardens on all vacant lots and in back yards. Let our motto be, 'I am able and willing to produce enough for myself and one soldier at the front.'"

PLEDGES OREGON'S AID.

Governor Suggests the Conservation of Stock for Breeding.

SALEM, Ore., April 13.—Governor James Withycombe has written to President Wilson pledging Oregon's resources to the nation and suggesting immediate steps toward conservation of breeding stock.

"As Executive of a State essentially agricultural," Governor Withycombe wrote, "I believe it would be extremely advisable to issue an organized appeal to farmers urging them to keep their female breeding stock and to withhold from sale their veal calves and young marketable animals."

Such conservation was necessary, the Governor said, not only to meet America's food problems, but to help build up Europe's depleted stock. The co-operation of meat packers, purchasers and distributers, he said, should be enlisted.

ANNOUNCEMENT

NEW KAISERHOF

henceforth to be known as

HOTEL ATLANTIC

Clark, near Jackson Boulevard

CHICAGO

450 Rooms, $1.50 up—with bath, $2.00 up

We will continue to serve our patrons as carefully and conscientiously as we have in the past.

CARL C. ROESSLER
MAX L. TEICH

CALLS ON PACIFISTS TO FORM WAR LEAGUE

Rabbi Silverman Urges Emergency Federation to Transform at Once.

WILL MARRY NO SLACKERS

Brands as "Bordering on Treason" Conduct of Men Who Hide Behind Women's Skirts.

Preaching on "The Kind of Patriotism That America Needs," at services yesterday in Temple Emanu-El commemorating the last day of the Passover, Dr. Joseph Silverman called on the Emergency Peace Federation to disband at once or to reorganize as an emergency league for war; branded neutrality and pacifism as akin to treason in the present crisis, and, in a vigorous demand for a patriotic response to the needs of the nation, no matter at what personal cost, pledged himself, with the hope that other ministers would join him, not to perform the marriage ceremony for any couple open to the suspicion that they sought to enter matrimony as a means for the man to escape military service for the United States.

Dr. Silverman spoke in response to the appeal of the Recruiting Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense for the support of the clergy in making April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, "Wake Up America" day throughout the country. He took as a text Jeremiah, xxix., 7: "Seek the welfare of the city whither I have banished you and pray in its behalf unto the Lord, for in its welfare shall ye fare well." The prophet, he said, had appreciated that the nationality of Israel was at an end, perhaps for all time, but had realized that its mission was not political but spiritual and did not depend for its success on nationality. From that day to this, he said, the principle of seeking the welfare of the country of their adoption had been supreme among Israelites.

"The world conflict," said Dr. Silverman, "into which America has been forced by the deplorable but inevitable conflict between organized monarchies and organized democracies, calls not for ordinary patriotism, but rather for the extraordinary patriotism made imperative by the conditions of the hour. Until now neutrality was a meritorious virtue. Pacifism was borne with patience. The time has come when neutrality and pacifism are no longer virtues, but border on treason.

"There is no call at present for an Emergency Peace Federation, but rather for a league to aid war, and I, for one, believing there are thousands who agree with me, call now on the federation to disband or to reorganize itself at once into a league for war.

"Because you have not yet heard the cannon's blast at your door, do not feel secure. At any moment the bombs may burst in the air overhead and drop destruction down upon your cities and homes. The submarine stiletto has been summoned from Europe and is now forging its way through the waters to stab our ships in their most vital spots. We are in a great universal holocaust, in which all sense of right, humanity, and law has been lost.

"This is a war for civilization and for world peace. It calls for the highest patriotism, a consecration of all citizens on the altar of humanity's needs. We are going forth in a holy crusade to resurrect the rights of humanity, which have been buried deep beneath the feet of tyranny. In such a time as this we need extraordinary patriotism. Not only must the soldier be fitted for his duties, but the country must be taught heroism. Are we a nation of heroes today? That remains to be seen. Can we echo the spirit of 1776, 'Give me liberty or give me death'? That was not a mere peroration of perfervid oratory, but the outburst of passion born of the conviction that liberty was an inalienable right."

Dr. Silverman referred to the Revolutionary heroes, and asked if America in these days could be unture to their memory. He told of the purpose of the Mayor's Committee in setting aside "Wake Up America" day and, with a burst of feeling, exclaimed:

"The call will go forth, 'Awake, America! Rouse ye to arms. The enemy is at your door!'"

The call for half a million men should be answered by two millions, Dr. Silverman said. Parents should emulate the Spartan mother and urge their children to do their duty.

"We have had a sad and sorry and piteous spectacle of cowardice," he continued, "when young men have gone to Canada to escape the draft and have taken advantage of a technicality, in a way that borders on treason, to escape the service they should perform. I for one will not be a party to such unreasonable evidence. I hope the ministers of the country will join me in refusing to perform the marriage ceremony for couples who are under suspicion of entering matrimony that the man may escape military service."

Dr. Silverman said he hoped the women of the country would have the heroism to refuse to wed such cowards. In conclusion, he asserted that the country needed not only physical preparedness but mental and moral preparedness, for "you cannot have heroism without morality." He admonished his hearers to do their part for an undivided country, in which there could be no race or class distinction.

LYONS PAYS TRIBUTE TO US.

Chamber of Commerce Organises Manifestation for Our Consul.

LYONS, France, April 13.—The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, desiring to show its sympathy and that of the city for the United States, organized a manifestation in honor of John E. Jones, the American Consul. Among those present were Mayor Herriot and all the consuls of the Entente countries. Ennemond Morel, Vice President of the Chamber, spoke in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

Consul Jones said that he had offered his services as a volunteer when diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany were broken, and that he was now waiting anxiously for an opportunity to fight in the defense of civilization. His speech caused enthusiasm among his auditors.

SUSPENDS PARLIAMENT.

Hungary's Legislature Ended as the Result of Disorders.

LONDON, April 13.—According to a telegram from Budapest, the sittings of the Hungarian Parliament were suspended by imperial order, following stormy demands of the Opposition Deputies for the instant introduction of a bill for direct suffrage, the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Copenhagen wires.

Joffre Gets His Baton.

PARIS, April 13.—President Poincaré this afternoon presented a Marshal's baton to General Joffre, former Commander of the French forces.

The President signed a decree creating General Joffre Marshal of France last December.

PAY TRIBUTES TO THE FLAG.

Special Ceremonies Mark the Display of the National Emblem.

While the Letter Carriers' Band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" in the downtown Post Office yesterday morning the carriers hung a flag twenty-six feet long by fifteen feet wide, which they had bought, on the wall of the sorting room. Postmaster Patten and other officials made patriotic addresses.

More than 1,000 employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad paraded through the principal streets of Greenville, N. J., yesterday afternoon and halted in the Pennsylvania freight yards, where a flag, twelve by twenty feet, was unfurled from the top of the pole. A detail of New Jersey militiamen fired a salute. Mayor Mark Fagan of Jersey City, M. D. Downs, foreman of the car shops, and others spoke.

A large American flag, purchased by the office force of the Ontario & Western Railroad, was raised to the ceiling of the offices of that road in the Grand Central Terminal yesterday, while a bugler of the Forty-seventh Regiment sounded "The Colors." President J. B. Kerr of the railroad in an address said that railroad men gave essential service in case of war, and that the Government would probably consider it best for them to stay in their present jobs.

A big American flag purchased by popular subscription will be swung across Broad Street from the Exchange Building to the Johnson Building at noon to-day. Mayor Mitchel and Collector Dudley Field Malone are expected to speak.

THAYER HELD FOR TRESPASS

American Is Accused of Invading Japanese Wireless Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The text of the formal charge against R. A. Thayer, an American, preferred by the Japanese authorities after a preliminary examination of Thayer, which occupied six weeks, during which time he was closely confined, reached Washington today. Thayer has been admitted to bail pending trial on the charge of espionage. The formal charge against him follows:

The preliminary examination of R. A. Thayer, aged 29, a teacher of English at the Rikkyo College, whose domicile is 786 Elizabeth Street, in the city of Utica, New York State, U. S. A., and whose present place of residence is in the compound of the Rikkyo College, 68 Akashi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, in connection with the criminal case in which he is charged with violation of the law for the protection of military secrets, has been concluded and the following decision has been reached:

The present case shall be committed to the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho for public trial.

Reasons.—On Jan. 17, 1917, at about 5 P. M., the accused trespassed into the compound of the Yokohama Naval Wireless Telegraph Station, erected for purposes of national defense at Kusugayama, in the city of Yokosuka, without obtaining the necessary permission.

The above-mentioned act, of which there is sufficient evidence, is considered an offense coming within the provisions of Article 5, and Clause 1 of Article 4 of the law for the Protection of Military Secrets, and Article 19 and Article 20 of the Criminal Code, and therefore the decision mentioned is reached in accordance with Clause 1 of Article 167 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

MASUNAGA SHOICHI,
Preliminary Judge.

BRITON A SUBSTITUTE GUARD

Does Patrol Duty in Boston After Militiaman Collapses.

BOSTON, April 13.—A sailor of the British Navy maintained a part of the waterfront patrol here today, bearing the rifle of a National Guardsman who had collapsed on his post.

The bluejacket, a member of the gun crew of a steamship which was tied up in port, found the guardsman on the wharf where he had fainted. Taking him into a nearby shanty, the sailor telephoned for a doctor, then shouldered the guardsman's rifle, and for nearly an hour kept the post in a drizzle of rain, until a Corporal who encountered him arranged for relief.

Broad Street Hospital for War Use.

The Board of Governors of Broad Street Hospital has offered the new building of the institution, in course of erection at 129 Broad Street, to the Federal Government for use during the war. The offer includes the services of a medical and surgical staff. Barber & Co. have made an additional contribution of $50,000 to the hospital. Mrs. Herbert Barber has contributed $10,000 and Mrs. James Barber has presented a motor ambulance. A fund of $200,000 is to be raised to equip the building and make some changes in the original plans.

LABOR MEN WITH BALFOUR

Lloyd George Quickly Responds to Request of Samuel Gompers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and member of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, received a cablegram today from Premier Lloyd George of England accepting his suggestion that two representatives of English labor be included in the Balfour Commission. Mr. Gompers cabled Mr. Lloyd George yesterday asking that this be done. The cablegram from the British Premier reads as follows:

Samuel Gompers, Washington.

Delighted to comply with your request. Two labor leaders and representative of Welfare Department of Ministry of Munitions will leave for America as soon as possible. LLOYD GEORGE.

On March 21 Mr. Gompers sent a cablegram to M. Nstcheidge, member of the Russian Duma, congratulating the Russian people upon their newly achieved liberty, and extending, in the name of international labor a welcome in the triumph of freedom and the downfall of despotism throughout the world. The formation reached Mr. Gompers after the cablegram was either not received or if received, not made public in Russia. He then sent another cablegram, but to insure its receipt and delivery it was transmitted to Ambassador Francis at Petrograd. The cablegram is as follows:

Nstcheidge, Petrograd, Presprestative of Working People of Russia:

Accept this message to the men of labor of Russia: We send greeting. The newly established liberty of Russia finds a warm response in the hearts of America's workers. We rejoice at the intelligence, courage and the conviction of a people who even while concentrating every effort upon defense against foreign aggression have reorganized their own institutions upon principles of freedom and democracy. But it is impossible to achieve the ideal state immediately. When the right foundation has been established the masses can daily utilize opportunities for progress, more complete justice, and greater liberty. Freedom is achieved in meeting the problems of life and work. It cannot be established by revolution only—it is the product of evolution. Even in the Republic of the United States of America the highest ideals of freedom are incomplete—but we have the will and the opportunity. In the name of America's workers whose watchwords are Justice, Freedom, and Humanity we plead that Russia's workers and masses shall maintain what you have already achieved and to practically and rationally solve the problems of today and to safeguard the future from the reactionary forces who would gladly take advantage of your lack of unity to re-establish the old régime of royalty, reaction, tyranny, and injustice. Our best wishes are with Russia in her new opportunity. SAMUEL GOMPERS, President, American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Natcheidge is a representative of the workers, and is a member of the committee that selected the present Ministry.

A cablegram from Ambassador Francis to the State Department reads as follows:

"Gompers's cable delivered to Natcheidge, Milukoff and given to the press. Is to be raised to equip the building and make some changes in the original plans. Think it excellent and will have great effect."

What the West Thinks

Western People in New York

will find in the Business Section of the Public Ledger a daily letter from C. B. Evans, formerly Editor of the Financial Economist, showing what the West thinks. It is a consensus of opinion gathered from daily interviews with the leading business men, bankers, manufacturers, etc., not only in Chicago, but in all the business centers of the central West—and it is NEWS of BUSINESS—news not found in any other daily newspaper.

PHILADELPHIA

PUBLIC LEDGER

On Sale at Leading Hotel Newsstands in New York

GERMANIC CITIZENS OFFER TO AID IN WAR

Committee of Men of Teuton Blood Call Upon the Mayor to Command Their Services.

WILL ORGANIZE 200 STRONG

Hope to Establish Confidence, Good-Will, and Respect for Authority in This City.

A committee of prominent New Yorkers of German birth or descent called upon Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall yesterday to offer their services in the name of the German-Americans of the city. Hubert Cillis, President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, was spokesman. He said the German-Americans wanted to do everything in their power to help the country and the city, and suggested that an organization be formed which would be at the call of the Mayor at any time.

"In your recent proclamation," said Mr. Cillis to the Mayor, "you enjoin New York citizens, one and all, to 'aid in the preservation of order and in the exercise of calm and deliberate judgment in this time of stress and tension.' We feel that we are especially in a position to give you the aid you ask for, and it is our earnest and sincere desire, as loyal citizens of the United States, to co-operate in every way possible to preserve normal conditions.

"One way is to allay by our counsel the anxiety of the doubtful and misinformed; another way is to relieve want and discontent by furnishing assistance and procuring employment for those without work.

"Our only thought is to do whatever lies in our power for our country and our city. We have the confidence of American citizens of German birth, and through them, of the German subjects now in this country; and if honored with your confidence we shall be able to foster a spirit of confidence in and devotion to responsible public authorities, thus insuring thorough co-operation with the City Government on the part of citizens of German blood, which would be of inestimable benefit to our city and an example to other communities."

In reply the Mayor said he appreciated the spirit of good citizenship and of loyalty which prompted the offer, and that he gladly accepted it on behalf of the city.

"I think that you will all recollect that immediately following the breach of our diplomatic relations with Germany," he said, "I took occasion to declare that the city had no doubt of the unswerving loyalty of her citizens of German blood, and that the thing that we had to provide against was misunderstanding and misinterpretation, and that every citizen was entitled to the presumption of unswerving loyalty.

"I have all along known that we could count on the co-operation of our German citizens, and this is only further evidence of the fact. I regard it as a fine thing that you should come to me today and make this statement and this proffer of help. I accept it gladly and I thank you with all my heart."

In answer to a question by Chairman Cillis, the Mayor said the committee might consider itself appointed by him and he approved a proposal to increase the membership to 200. Among members of the committee were: Dr. Louis Haupt, Julius Holz, Alphonse Koelble, August Heckscher, William Knauth, Dr. Hugo Lieber, Paul Lichtenstein, Julius F. Meyer, Carl Neuhoff, Bernard H. Ridder, Colonel Jacob Ruppert, Dr. Gustave Scholer, Carl L. Schurz, Oscar Seitz, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Otto Von Schrenk, and Victor F. Ridder.

OUR WOMEN FACE BOMBS.

Cable Message Tells of Their Entering Chauny.

Mrs. Nina Larrey Duryea, President of the Duryea War Relief Committee, received the following cable message from Mrs. Seth Barton French, head of the committee in France, yesterday.

Have been distributing supplies in Noyon.

We are the first women to enter Chauny during the bombardment. Beg you to obtain spades, hoes, jacksaws, and canned goods. Need is very urgent.

MARY FRENCH.

Mrs. Dufyea will sail for France next week and will be glad to take with her all supplies donated between now and the day of sailing. All articles should be addressed to the Duryea War Relief and sent to the American War Relief Clearinghouse, 133 Charlton Street, this city.

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AMERICAN PATENTS SAFE IN GERMANY

Kaiser's Subjects Stand to Lose Heavily Through Any Policy of Confiscation.

WAR MAY GIVE DYE SECRETS

United States Expected to Follow Allies in Opening German Processes Under Royalty.

Albert E. Parker of the law firm of Marks & Clerk, 220 Broadway, said yesterday that Americans had no reason to fear that Germany would cancel German patents of American inventors. Mr. Parker pointed out that Germany has not confiscated the patents of the inventors of any nation with which she is at war, except those of Russia, which country made the first move by canceling patents held by Germans. Germany has little to gain and much to lose by setting an example of confiscating patents, he said, because the laws of this country enable Germans to refuse to allow their inventions to be produced here, while American patentees cannot prevent their inventions being put out in Germany.

For instance, Germans have patented hundreds of processes for manufacturing dyes and drugs in this country, but do not generally permit the use of these processes in this country, while Americans cannot forbid the use of their German patents, if Germans obtain licenses from the German Government and pay royalties. It is against the interests of Germany to have the status of patents impaired, Mr. Parker said, because of the great value and number of patents held by Germans in other countries.

Vast benefits will be gained by American manufacturers, Mr. Parker said, if the United States should follow the example of Great Britain, France, and other Ally countries in putting German patents at the disposal of Americans by legislation requiring the payment of fair royalties to German patentees at the end of the war.

"The Allies, particularly Great Britain, have gained advantage over the United States in developing dye and other industries which before the war were largely in Germany's hands," he said.

"Being at peace with Germany, the United States has been obliged to respect patents held by Germans. England, however, soon after the war began, extended her licensing system so that English manufacturers could use German patents and deposit the royalties with a patent clearing house.

"England, therefore, has used patented German processes for making dyes and other products, while those processes were not available in America. It is probable that the United States will take similar steps.

"Licensing of German patents to British manufacturers will continue after the war, under the announced policy of the British Government. To encourage British manufacturers to produce things formerly obtained from Germany, it was necessary to safeguard capital invested, and the British licensees were assured that they should use German patents on a royalty basis for the life of the patent.

"America's entrance into the war gives this country an opportunity to become a partner of the Allies in the commercial war which may follow the conflict. At the conference of the Allies to insure close commercial co-operation after the war, it was provided that they should adopt uniform patent laws, favoring each other at the expense of other belligerents and neutrals.

"While the United States may not enter such an arrangement on the same terms as the other allies, it is pretty sure that this agreement will not be used to injure the interests of the United States.

"To show how little Germany should incline to disturb the international status of patents, it is sufficient to point to the British records, which show that the Krupps in 1915 made thirty-eight applications for patents, all for military and naval inventions. These applications included distant-controlling apparatus for torpedoes, gun carriages, parachutes, wire-cutting machines, optical apparatus, electrical devices, ordnance sights, gun sights, projectile-timing apparatus, and new types of ordnance.

"It is probable that no German military invention was thus revealed to England through application for patent unless it was known that the English had already obtained the secret. In 1916, however, Krupp's applications suddenly dropped to two, as if there had been a sharp move for greater strictness in keeping German military secrets."

Mr. Parker represents the international patent law firm of Marks & Clerk, whose English heads are Sir G. Croydon Marks, M. P., Director of Recruiting for Munitions Factories, and Dugald Clerk, Director of Engineering to the Admiralty and President of the Royal Society.

GERMAN PROPERTY IN WAR.

Their Real Estate Rights Are Explained by Walter Lindner.

Walter Lindner, Solicitor of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company and in charge of its Law Department, gave his views yesterday on the effect of the declaration of war against the German Empire on real estate interests of Germans in this country.

"Section 10 of the Real Property law," he said, "empowers alien friends to take, hold, transmit and dispose of real property within this State in the same manner as native born citizens, and provides that their heirs and devisees take in the same manner as citizens. From this, it follows that aliens who took title before the declaration of the state of war took and still hold title to their property, subject to the possibility that it may be forfeited by the State. If the property be not thus forfeited, then under Section 15 of the Real Property law, the title and interests which such alien enemies covey to or create in citizens or alien friends cannot be questioned or impeached by reason of the alienage of any person through whom such title or interest may have been derived.

"On the other hand, it must be recognized that alien enemies cannot take, hold, devise or transmit title to real property, nor take by devise or inheritance. Therefore, in case of death of the holder of title to real property on or after April 6, 1917, devisees, or the persons who would answer to the description of heirs of an alien enemy cannot take title from him by descent or devise, nor can alien enemies receive title by descent or devise from citizens or alien friends."

WATTERSON OFFERS SLOGAN

"To Hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns!" Is His Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 13.—"To Hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns!" was suggested today to the American War Slogan Committee of local citizens by Colonel Henry Watterson of Louisville, Ky., as his idea of an appropriate battle cry for Americans in the present war. In a letter received this morning from Louisville, "Mars' Henry's" contribution to the slogan contest was accompanied by the clipping of an editorial printed in his paper, The Louisville Courier Journal, two days ago.

The editorial occupied a place beside Watterson's tribute to Colonel Roosevelt in the editorial headed "Red Blood versus Red Tape." Outlining the features of the slogan contest, the Louisville editor concludes: "If this be a contest for the royalties of patriotism, count The Courier Journal out. We disdain the cash and furnish the battle cry. Now what is the matter with: 'To Hell with the Hapsburgs and Hohenzollerns'!"

The local committee, composed of Judge Robert Duvall, Edward R. Summers, and Maurice E. Townsend, has received slogan suggestions from many States. Colonel Roosevelt will be one of the judges in the contest.

MANY CONNUBIAL SLACKERS.

More Ready to Risk Wedding on Friday, the 13th, Than War Service.

Two hundred and seventy-six marriage licenses were issued yesterday in Manhattan and eighty-nine couples were married at the clerk's office, indicating that all the connubial slackers had not been shamed out.

Edward Hart, chief clerk in the Marriage License Bureau, said it was the biggest Friday ever known there. Usually Friday is avoided by persons fearful of ill luck, and since yesterday was Friday, the 13th, it might have been expected that no one would risk matrimony. But although the great rush of slackers at the beginning of the week had been checked by the disgusted comments of City Clerk Scully and others, there still seemed to be a considerable number more fearful of loyal service than unlucky matrimony.

On Thursday 307 licenses were issued and 99 couples were married.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., April 13.—Indications that young men of German blood living in Oyster Bay township are finding marriage an easy way to avoid fighting against Germany, were pointed out today by Charles Weeks, Town Clerk. He showed that four of each five applicants for licenses since the declaration of war have been men of German descent.

ARREST VATERLAND SAILOR.

Secret Service Agents Take Man Missed When Ship Was Seized.

United States Secret Service Agents last night arrested Louis Hanz, a sailor, and had him locked up in the Greenwich Street Police Station. Hanz, it is understood, is a German subject, a member of the crew of the Vaterland. When the ship was seized he escaped arrest.

No further information in regard to his apprehension last night was made public.

ACTRESSES IN TEARS OVER WAR APPEAL

Leaders Join in Forming an Organization for Active Relief Work.

TELEGRAM FROM PRESIDENT

Julia Marlowe, Elsie De Wolfe, and Others Take Part in Meeting at Hudson Theatre.

The Stage Women's War Relief was organized yesterday at a meeting in the Hudson Theatre, under the auspices of the National League for Women's Service, by a number of prominent women of the stage. The meeting was opened by the reading of a telegram from President Wilson in which he expressed his deep appreciation. "It is a splendid thing," the message read, "for the women of the theatrical profession to ally themselves with the Red Cross work and the great work women can do in this time of war. I wish to express my congratulations as well as my approbation."

The women jumped to their feet and cheered when the message was read. Other telegrams received were from Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President; Annie Russell, Kitty Gordon, Yvette Guilbert, Julia Arthur, and Emma Dunn, who sent a check for $100 and the promise of a day's work each week in preparing surgical dressings. Maude Adams, who was in the audience, made a contribution, but asked that no announcement of its amount be made.

The actresses at the meeting gave freely to the cause. Some cheered and some wept at speeches presenting vivid conditions at the front and the part which America might be called upon to play in the war.

"There is only one drama," said Miss Elisabeth Marbury, "about which we are justified in talking now, and there never was one as great and inspiring as the war drama in which we are taking part at the present time. Liberty, equality, and fraternity are the words by which we must live and die."

Julia Marlowe recited "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," Elsie De Wolfe told of some experiences of the women of France, and Anna Case sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." Elizabeth Tyree asked the actresses to aid in raising money. Dorothy Donnelly urged that the women get down to practical work for the soldiers. One of the things which should be done, she said, was to establish a "jam kitchen."

It was voted to have a "dipper day" in the theatres as well as a ball and benefit entertainment. As an experiment, a dipper was passed about in the audience and William A. Brady dropped a $50 bill into it. Others also put contributions into the dipper.

Rachel Crothers is National Chairman of the organization. Among the other officers are Elizabeth Tyree, Dorothy Donnelly, Sally Williams Riegel, Minnie Dupree, Alice Kauser, Jessie Bonstelle, May Buckley, Mrs. Henry B. Harris, Eleanor Gates, Mary H. Kirkpatrick, and Louise Drew.

WANT UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Merchants' Association Directors Urge Congress to Act.

It was announced last night that the Directors of the Merchants' Association had declared unequivocally for the adoption by Congress of a universal compulsory military service bill, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Merchants' Association of New York reiterates its adherence to the principle of compulsory universal military training and service for the young men of the country as a method of improving the physical condition of the citizenship of the nation, of inculcating the spirit of democracy, and of providing an adequate force for the defense of the rights, the liberties, and the institutions of the nation; and be it further

Resolved, That we hereby urge the Congress of the United States immediately to enact legislation to give effect to the principle of compulsory universal military training and service for the young men of the nation.

The vote for the resolution was unanimous.

BANK MUST PAY $2,000 AGAIN

Giving Check Instead of Cash Costly to Institution.

Because the Manhattan Savings Institution gave its check for $2,000 instead of paying the sum in cash when a draft on the account of the St. Joseph's Society, a Lithuanian membership organization, was presented by its President, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that the bank must pay it again.

The draft, presented by Jonas Puzonas, President of the society, complied with all requirements except that the names of two Trustees had been forged by Puzonas. He used the money himself and was later convicted and sent to Sing Sing.

COUPONS' LOSS CLEW TO THE BREMEN'S FATE

Application for Reissue of American Securities Carried on Submarine.

That the German cargo-carrying submarine Bremen bore some American securities in sailing from Bremen or Hamburg in August of last year was definitely ascertained yesterday, when it developed that application had been filed with a railroad company for the reissuance of coupons alleged to have been lost. Notice of the application together with copies of the affidavit filed by the owners has been received by the Guaranty Trust Company, Trustee for the mortgage executed by the railroad figuring in the transaction.

There has been considerable mystery as to the fate of the Bremen. She never arrived at New London, Conn., her destination, and various reports regarding her movements have been published. Some of these told of her capture by the British, and others indicated that she had been lost at sea. The Germans have never admitted her loss.

One lot of the securities consisted of sheets of coupons of an American railroad, the "head" of the bonds having previously been shipped to this country by a medium other than a submarine. The value of the coupons was less than $1,000,000. The railroad company has issued duplicate coupons upon the filing by the owners of an affidavit, accompanied by a surety bond indemnifying the railroad in the event of the presentation of the original coupons.

READY NEXT SATURDAY

The Road of Ambition

By
Elaine Sterne

A powerful novel—the shaping of a big man's destiny—from small beginnings to the finished product. The great steel industry of the nation for a background.

A Wonderful Story—Big—Strong. *Cloth $1.35 Net*

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ADMITS GERMAN WHO HAD SECOND PAPERS

Court Holds Those Who Received Them Before War Started May Now Take the Oath.

AFFECTS MANY THOUSANDS

Jonas Meyer Had Obtained His Papers Before Declaration of War, but Had Not Taken the Oath.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals decided yesterday that natives of any country at war with the United States who received their second papers before war was declared were entitled to take the final oath of citizenship. The decision is of vast importance to thousands of natives of Germany who received their final papers before the beginning of hostilities with the United States. If the decision had not sustained the act of Judge Mayer of the Federal District Court in admitting Jones Meyer, a German, to citizenship, those who had taken every step toward acquiring citizenship except the taking of the final oath would have been without a country.

Mr. Meyer received his final papers early in January. The ninety days that must elapse between the receipt of the second papers and the final oath in court expired the day after this country was at war with Germany. Under the naturalization law no native of any country at war with us is permitted to file his "final application" for citizenship. Judge Mayer admitted Mr. Meyer with the understanding that his action would be carried to the higher court, so that the question whether the words "final application" meant the day he received his final papers or the day, at least ninety days later, when he appeared in court for admission as a citizen.

Under the decision every native of Germany who received his final papers before the beginning of war may become citizens. Judge Hough dissented to the majority opinion by Judges Ward and Rogers, who held that a fair and natural construction of the statutes indicated that it was quite consistent with the intention of Congress in the act of 1918, during the war with England, that aliens who had declared their intention before the war should not be excluded from citizenship. Judge Hough said it was difficult to harmonize the legislation with the construction placed upon it. He thought that the term "application" referred to the final hearing.

So many aliens visited the county naturalization bureau yesterday for their first and second papers that the rooms of the bureau were crowded by 3 o'clock and orders were given that no more should be admitted. Fifty per cent. of the applicants were Italians, and most of the others were Austrians. During the day 350 first and 110 second papers were issued. It was nearly 7 o'clock before the clerks were released.

ARMY IMPOSTOR EXPOSED.

His Chauffeur Broke Speed Law to Carry Alleged Dispatches.

Magistrate House, in the Traffic Court yesterday, suspended sentence on James F. Wilkes, a chauffeur of 23 West Sixtieth Street, who was charged with speeding at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, March 30, while carrying as a passenger a man who claimed to be a Lieutenant in the Forty-seventh Infantry, United States Army, bearing important dispatches for the Twenty-second Engineers, New York National Guard. The alleged Lieutenant has been found to be an impostor, and has been arrested in Brooklyn.

Magistrate House said:

"I am going to ask the Police Commissioner if we cannot have the military authorities in a conference with regard to the operation of automobiles. They must understand that, unless they are on a mission of emergency or some impending public danger, they are not exempt from the ordinances."

The "Lieutenant" furnished Wilkes with inscriptions to be attached to his car, indicating it was being used by an officer of the United States Army.

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WOMAN OF 94 IS EVICTED.

Indignant Magistrate Sends Her to Almshouse for Shelter and Care.

Mrs. Mary Walsnick, 94 years old, of 332 East Seventy-third Street, had her few possessions thrown into the street yesterday because she was in arrears in her rent. Mrs. Walsnick, with her son, Charles, 63 years old, had lived on the ground floor for eight years. Her daughter, Mrs. Barbara Levidge of Elizabethport, N. J., had been sending enough money to pay the rent, but this month failed to do so, and the aged woman was $6 short in the amount required. Charles barely earns enough for his own support, but has always divided what he made with his mother. Mrs. Walsnick was taken to Yorkville Court on a technical charge of vagrancy, and there Magistrate Nolan was much affected by the old woman's story.

"I know," he declared heatedly, "that if this was some woman of the streets there would be a lot of those uplifters falling all over themselves, hanging breathlessly on every word of her story. But because she is just a poor old woman, I do not see any one around to offer her a helping hand." After a conference with Miss Rose McQuade of the Domestic Relations Court, Magistrate Nolan sent Mrs. Walsnick to the almshouse for the rest of her life. There was a pathetic scene when the aged woman and her son parted. He caressed her tenderly, and promised to visit her as often as he could.

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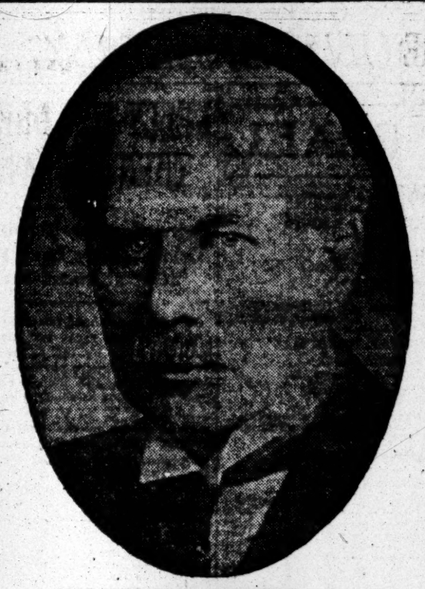

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WOOD THINKS RACING NEEDED AS REMOUNT BREEDING AID

RACING IS FAVORED BY GENERAL WOOD

In Letter to August Belmont He Holds Sport Necessary for Raising Remounts.

REGRETS FIRE AT BELMONT

Tells Chairman of Jockey Club That Army's Purchases Show Breeding a Lost Art Among Farmers.

In a letter written to August Belmont, expressing regret over the burning of the Belmont Park plant, Major Gen. Leonard Wood has come out in favor of racing as a means of maintaining the standard of horses necessary for military purposes. He expresses the hope that the buildings will be reconstructed promptly. General Wood's letter in full follows:

I regret exceedingly to learn of the destruction of the buildings at Belmont Park. I fear this may tend to still further interfere with the development of the horse in which we were both interested, (I refer to the thoroughbred of the right type.) I hope the park buildings will be reconstructed promptly.

There never was a time in the history of the country when we were more in need of the right kind of horse for military purposes than at present. If you had seen the horses which we bought last Summer you would have realized that breeding was a lost art among the general run of our farmers and stock raisers, at least they have lost touch with the galloping blood and gone daft on draft strains. The horses which we got for the cavalry and field artillery were most of them mongrels and would have given poor service in war.

Includes Fancy Gaited Horses.

In his reply to Major Gen. Wood Mr. Belmont paid tribute to the trotter as well as to the thoroughbred, and expressed the opinion that horses of both these types are needful in order to maintain the endurance required in animals used for war service.

That racing will be maintained in spite of the war is made evident by the statement of the Chairman of The Jockey Club, who considers it a public duty to keep up the sport. He also assures the holding of the meeting at Belmont Park after temporary repairs have been made to the buildings. Mr. Belmont's reply to General Wood's letter in full is as follows:

It gave me great pleasure to receive your letter of April 10, in which you kindly express your regret to learn of the destruction of the buildings at Belmont Park.

I feel it is of the utmost importance to maintain racing at this time, not as an entertainment and sport for our community, although that is not a wholly negligible reason, but because, as you very rightly say, "there never was a time in the history of the country when we were more in need of the right kind of horse for military purposes than at present."

Draft Horse Usurps Field.

You and I know that every thoughtful man must realize the importance of stamina and courage in horses used for the army, whether for artillery or cavalry, and that there should be a fairly even average of endurance. For this the trotter and thoroughbred are both of supreme importance.

The draft horse is in such great commercial demand that he has driven out the trotter and galloping horse as well as the crosses of these breeds. The show ring, the hunting field, and polo are wholly insufficient to keep alive the type of horse which, as you say, is sorely needed.

We, as a people, have no more right to put our young men on an inferior horse than we have to send them forth with an inferior rifle.

That the use of cavalry has not become obsolete, as so many good citizens are satisfied to think, is shown in the recent drive on the western front in Europe. The moment army operations become mobile, cavalry comes to its own.

Temporary Repairs at Park.

We cannot, of course, reconstruct our buildings at Belmont Park for some time, but hope to make such temporary repairs as will enable us to hold our Spring meeting. We will have to trust to the indulgence of the public.

Some people have expressed a doubt as to whether racing ought to continue in the face of war, but most of us feel that it is a public duty not only to give more attention than ever to our activities as breeders, but to keep up public interest in the horse through racing.

So much damage has already been done to the breed of light horses that I fear you will have to go outside of the United States to obtain all the horses you will require for the army, notwithstanding that we have twenty-two millions of horses within our borders, much the major part of which, are draft horses with cold blood, without stamina, speed, or courage.

RACING FIXTURES RETAINED.

Rockaway Hunting Club Invites Entries for Meeting.

Entry blanks have been issued for the two-day meeting of the Rockaway Hunting Club, which will open the season of amateur racing at Hewlett Bay Park, Long Island. The dates are April 28 and May 5, and the program will consist of six events on each day, with hunter and pony races among the steeplechase fixtures.

The Rockaway Hunting Club, though it has held its meetings at Hewlett Bay Park for only five seasons, is the oldest of the hunt clubs in this district, and the book of fixtures shows that all the famous events of the past have been maintained. The chief events for the opening day are:

The Cedarhurst Cup, a steeplechase handicap at about two miles over brush; the Rockaway Cup, for hunters, at about three and a half miles over timber, and the Hewlett Park Plate, also for hunters, at about two and a half miles over brush.

All entries close on April 19 with George W. Gall, 18 East Forty-first Street, this city.

P. S. A. L. SPORTS TO GO ON.

Resolutions to Continue Athletics Adopted at Annual Meeting.

The Public Schools Athletic League, at its annual meeting held yesterday in the offices of the President, General George W. Wingate, adopted resolutions pledging loyality to the flag and also recommending the continuance of athletics in the schools as a means of preparing for the defense of the country. The resolutions adopted were:

Resolved, That the Public Schools Athletic League, on behalf of 200,000 schoolboys of this city, representing nearly all races and religions, pledges its and their unconditional loyalty to President Wilson and to the nation, and promises to render every service in its and their power to the United States during the present national crisis.

Resolved, That the Public Schools Athletic League considers it to be inexpedient that there should be any curtailment in its activities during the coming season. On the contrary, it considers it a matter of national importance that every effort be used to extend its system of physical training, and particularly shooting and military drill, among the children of our public schools to the end that they may become fit when arriving at the necessary age to participate in the defense of their country.

General George W. Wingate, President; S. R. Guggenheim, Treasurer, and C. Ward Crampton, Secretary, were re-elected officers of the league.

Tufts Retains Athletics.

MEDFORD, Mass., April 13.—The Advisory Board of the Tufts College Athletic Association, decided today not to cancel its athletic schedule because of the war. The baseball team will leave on its southern trip next week.

HAUBERK HITS FAST PACE.

Outfoots Indian Chant Easily in Fleet Handicap at Bowie.

BOWIE, Md., April 13.—An overnight rain turned the Bowie track into slow going for today's races, but it had little effect on the ability of the public to pick winners. With the exception of Sleepy Sam in the third race and Jesse Louise in the last, all the winners were at very short prices in the mutuels.

The Fleet Handicap, at six furlongs, was the feature and this was expected to furnish a duel between J. W. Bean's Indian Chant and J. F. Sweeney's Hauberk, both winners at the meeting. Jimmy Butwell had the mount on Hauberk and he hustled the son of Martinet along at such a lively gait that Indian Chant was done with long before the finish and failed to land in the money.

The surprise of the race was furnished by Dunga Din, which Obert rushed up in time to take second money from Tea Caddy, another of the outsiders.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling; purse, $600; four furlongs. Time—0:50 2-5.

Bill Livingston, E. McBride's blk. c., 103 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Viola Vail, $3.10, $2.50, and $2.80, (H. Wakoff).....1
Old Homestead, G. H. Browne's b. c., 106, by King Cobalt-Beckon, $4.50 and $3.80, (W. Collins).....2
Dorothy Sullivan, J. M. Zimmer's ch. f., 102, by Dalhousie-Mary Street, $3.50, third, (J. Mulcahy).....3
Dal Acton, Dalrose, and Wichaka also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; six and a half furlongs. Time—1:23 2-5.

Anxiety, F. W. Coleman's ch. g., 5 years, 115 pounds, by Electioneer-Little Em, $5.50, $2.90 and $2.20, (R. McDermott).....1
Ada Anne, W. Walker's b. m., 6, 110, by Kenilworth-Ada N., $6.80 and $5, (F. Robinson).....2
Di. Charcot, J. D. Misick's br. g., 6, 115, by Charcot-Fable, $2.80 third, (W. Ward).....3
Cannonade, Smirking, Lady London, and Pharaoh also ran. Margery, Altamaha, and Wizard scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; purse, $600; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

Sleepy Sam, C. N. Darke's b. g., 105 pounds, by Tony Bonero-Tres Joli, $15.50, $5.80 and $2.80, (B. Koppelman).....1
Sweeter Than Sugar, Merasol Stables, b. f., 108, by Henry-Saccharine, $3.80 and $2.80, (T. Farrington).....2
Swift Fox, W. Durnan's b. c., 110, by Tony Bonero-Tallahasse, $2.20, third. (F. Robinson).....3
Kalmia Park, Wall Street, Sayon II., Flare and Black Vote also ran. Al Hudson, scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Fleet Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:15.

Hauberk, J. F. Sweeney's b. g., 5 years, 106 pounds, by Martinet-Druid, $5.30, $3.80, and $3, (J. Butwell).....1
Dunga Din, C. N. Darke's ch. g., 3, 101, by Meelick-Gay and Festive, $19.70, $8.80, (W. Obert).....2
Tea Caddy, W. A. Shea's ch. c., 4, 106, by Rock Sand-Tea's Over, $11.60, third, (A. Collins).....3
Indian Chant and Adalid also ran. Top o' the Morning scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse, $600; one mile and twenty yards. Time—1:50.

Life, V. Apreda's br. f., 4 years, 103 pounds, by Statesman-Gotowin, $4.50, $2.50, and $2.40, (E. Robinson).....1
Brave, E. Utterback's ch. g., 8, 110, by Stalwart-Souffle, $2.60 and $2.40, (W. Obert).....2
Tom Hancock, W. Penwick's b. g., 6, 105, by Pink Coat-Lady Godiva, $3.60 third, (W. Collins).....3
Galar, Kyle, Miss Roseburg, and Kilit also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards; purse $600. Time—1:48 3-5.

Edith Baumann, J. Arthur's ch. f., 4 years, 101 pounds, by Prince of Melbourne-Rose Prim, $4, $2.10, and $2.30, (W. Collins).....1
Petelus, L. A. Seregni's br. g., 8, 110, by Peep o' Day-Myrtelus, $4 and $3.40, (J. McTaggart).....2
Bob Redfield, J. M. Zimmer's b. g., 4, 111, by Mohawk II.-Toplash, $3, third, (F. Robinson).....3
Little Cottage, Hiker, Algardi, and El Oro also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; purse, $600; one mile and an eighth. Time—2:02 4-5.

Jessie Louise, J. M. Booker's ch. m., 6 years, 107 pounds, by Nasturtium-Meddlesome She, $10.10, $4.80, and $2.80, (J. Williams).....1
Kilday, J. A. Gibson's b. g., 6, 111, by Peep o' Day-Lillie Turner, $3.20 and $2.10, (D. Stirling).....2
Menlo Park, H. G. Bedwell's ch. m., 5, 106, by Ormondale-Busy Lass, $2.20, third, (J. McTaggart).....3
Disturber and Harry Lauder also ran.

BOWIE ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; five and a half furlongs. Anxiety, 118 pounds; Birdman, 115; Leona, 111; Laura, 110; Noll, 109; Highway, 94; *Margery, 103; Parlor Boy, 118; Little Nephew, 115; Refugee, 111; Colors, 110; Quin, 103; *Lucille B., 105. Also eligible: *Valley, 110; Meelicka, 106; Elizabeth Lee, 108; Thrill, 106; Cannonade, 111; Baby Cole, 108; Lone Star, 113.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Flying Feet, 115 pounds; El Oro, 112; Malheur, 112; Mayme W., 105; *Algardi, 108; *Tom Hancock, 107; Marshon, 112; Song of Valley, 112; Welga, 108; *Page White, 110; *G. W. Kisker, 107.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile and twenty yards. Malabar, 115 pounds; Fonctionnaire, imp., 113; Galar, 112; Lynn, 110; *Frontier, 110; Salon, 115; Billie Hibbs, 112; Bob Redfield, 110; Mary Warren, 107; *Edith Baumann, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Gainer, 118 pounds; Bac, 113; Korfhage, 100; Miss Kruter, 107; Fair Legend, 106; *Jem, 116; *Buzz Around, 102; Goldcrest Boy, 118; Wenonah, 109; Sky Pilot, 109; Dolina, 107; N. K. Beal, 103; *Yodeles, 111; *Merchant, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and twenty yards. Devil Fish, imp., 115 pounds; Euterpe, 110; Infidel II., 110; Baby Sister, 107; *Broom Corn, 103; Joe Finn, 112; Lady Innocence, 110; Inquieta, 110; *Aiston, 107; *Lantana, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Richard Langdon, 110 pounds; Bob Redfield, 107; *Zodiac, 102; *Paulson, 92; Killday, 108; Quien Sabe, 106; *Feather Duster, 99.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Dartworth, 118 pounds; Jabot, 110; Freda Johnson, 102; *Progressive, 105; Boxer, 110; Edna Kenna, 104; *Mr. Mack, 108.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Weather cloudy; track slow.

SISLER'S HOME RUN DOWNS WHITE SOX

Eddie Collins Helps Browns to Victory by Lifting His Foot at the Wrong Time.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—Eddie Collins's error in the first, when he took his foot off second as he was about to put out Shotton, gave the Browns a lead of one run which ultimately enabled them to beat Chicago, 4 to 3, today. Sisler drove a home run into the right field bleachers, scoring Miller ahead of him in the fourth.

The score:

ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shotton,lf	3	1	0	2	0
Miller,rf	3	1	1	0	0
Sisler,1b	4	1	2	11	1
Fratt,2b	4	0	2	2	1
Marsans,cf	3	0	2	3	0
Austin,3b	4	0	0	1	7
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	4	2
Hale,c	4	0	1	8	0
Koob,p	1	0	0	0	2
Sothoron,p	1	1	0	1	1
Total	30	4	8	27	14

CHICAGO, (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Liebold,rf	2	0	1	0	0
Jenkins	1	0	0	0	0
Danforth,p	1	0	0	1	0
dFournier	1	0	0	0	0
Risberg,ss	2	1	1	1	3
E. Collins,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Felsch,cf	4	0	2	2	0
Gandil,1b	4	0	2	10	0
Weaver,3b	4	1	1	0	4
Schalk,c	4	1	1	6	2
Faber,p	0	0	0	0	3
aJ. Collins,rf	2	0	0	1	0
cE. Murphy	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	3	9	24	14

a Batted for Faber in fifth.
b Batted for Liebold in fifth.
c Batted for J. Collins in ninth.
d Batted for Danforth in ninth.
Errors—E. Collins, Weaver.

St. Louis	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hits—Schalk, Risberg, Sisler. Home run—Sisler. Stolen bases—Gandil, Miller, Sacrifice hits—Risberg, E. Collins, Shotton, Koob. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6. Bases on balls—Off Faber, 3; Danforth, 2; Koob, 1; Sothoron, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Faber, 7 hits, 2 runs in 4 innings; Danforth, 1 and 1 in 4; Koob, 7 and 2 in 5 1-3; Sothoron, 2 and 1 in 3 2-3. Struck out—By Faber, 4; Koob, 1; Danforth, 1; Sothoron, 1. Wild pitch—Koob. Time—2 hours 11 minutes. Umpires—Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

MATTY'S REDS ARE BEATEN.

Mitchell Fails in Pinches and Cardinals Win, 3 to 2.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—Mitchell was ineffective in the pinches and St. Louis took the third game of the series from the Reds today 3 to 2. Steele pitched fine ball, errors in the ninth inning preventing him from scoring a shutout. The weather was cold, numbing the players' hands, and errors were more frequent than usual. The score:

ST. LOUIS, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Betzel,2b	5	0	2	3	2
Long,rf	2	0	1	1	0
Miller,1b	3	0	1	10	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	0	3	5
Cruise,cf	3	0	1	1	0
F. Smith,3b	4	0	2	2	1
Snyder,c	3	1	1	6	0
Steele,p	4	1	1	0	1
Total	34	3	9	27	9

CINCINNATI, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Cueto,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Shean,2b	4	0	0	5	8
Groh,3b	4	1	2	2	1
Clark,1b	4	0	0	15	0
Roush,cf	3	1	1	1	0
Neale,rf	4	0	1	1	1
Kopf,ss	4	0	1	0	4
Wingo,c	4	0	0	2	3
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	2
Ring,p	0	0	0	0	1
aClarke	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	5	27	22

a Batted for Mitchell in eighth.
Errors—Hornsby, (2,) Shean, Roush, Mitchell.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Miller, Kopf. Three-base hit—Roush. Sacrifice hits—Cruise, Long. Double play—Kopf, Shean to Chase. Left on bases—St. Louis, 11; Cincinnati, 6. Bases on balls—Off J. Steele, 1; Mitchell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Mitchell, 7 hits 3 runs in 8 innings; Ring, 2 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mitchell, (Bescher.) Struck out—By Steele, 3; Ring, 1. Wild pitch—Steele. Time—2 hours 20 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

THIRD STRAIGHT FOR CUBS.

Pirates Find Reuther a Power on the Mound.

CHICAGO, April 13.—The Chicago Cubs bunched hits with Mamaux's wild spells and won their third straight game from Pittsburgh today, 6 to 1. Reuther held the visitors to six hits, three of which were made by Hinchman.

The score:

CHICAGO, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,lf	4	1	1	0	0
Wolter,rf	4	1	1	0	0
Williams,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Deal,3b	3	1	3	1	1
Saier,1b	4	1	1	8	0
Zeider,2b	4	1	2	5	1
Wortman,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Elliott,c	3	0	0	8	1
Reuther,p	3	0	2	0	0
Total	33	6	9	27	9

PITTSBURGH, (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bigbee,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Schulte,rf	3	1	0	1	0
Hinch'an,1b	4	0	0	12	1
Baird,3b	4	0	2	1	0
Ward,ss	4	0	0	3	1
McC'thy,2b	3	0	1	2	4
Schmidt,c	3	0	0	7	0
Mamaux,p	1	0	0	0	3
Carlson,p	2	0	0	1	5
Total	34	1	3	30	14

Errors—Baird, McCarthy.

Chicago	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

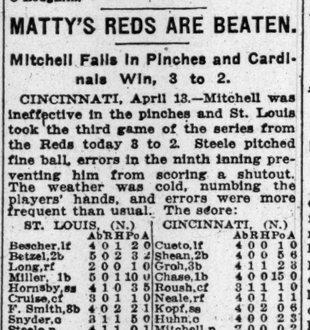
Stolen Bases—Schulte, Hinchman, Flack, Zeider. Sacrifice Hits—Deal (2). Double Plays—Wortman, Zeider and Saier; Wortman and Saier. Left on Bases—Chicago, 10; Pittsburgh, 6. First Base on Errors—Chicago, 2. Bases on Balls—Off Reuther, 2; Mamaux, 3; Carlson, 2. Hits and Earned Runs—Off Mamaux 4 hits, 5 runs in 2 innings; Carlson, 5 and 0 in 6; Reuther 6 and 1 in 9. Hit by Pitcher—By Reuther, (McCarthy.) Struck Out—By Mamaux, 1; Reuther, 9. Wild Pitches—Mamaux (2); Carlson. Time—1 hour 45 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

Bowdoin Defeats Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 13.—The Bowdoin College nine defeated the Springfield College team here today in a hard fought game by the score of 9 to 7.

Southern Association.

Birmingham, 9; Nashville, 1.		
New Orleans, 6; Mobile, 5.		
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 1.		
Chattanooga, 12; Atlanta, 4.		



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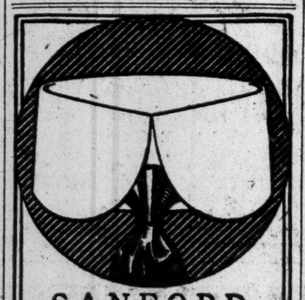

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BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 3.
Boston at New York, (Postponed; wet grounds.)
Cleveland at Detroit, (Postponed; cold.)
Washington at Philadelphia, (Postponed; rain.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
New York at Boston, (Postponed; rain.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn, (Postponed; wet grounds.)

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Boston	2	0	1000
Cleveland	2	0	1000
Washington	2	0	1000
Chicago	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
New York	0	2	.000
Detroit	0	2	.000
Philadelphia	0	2	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Chicago	3	0	1000
New York	1	0	1000
Philadelphia	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Brooklyn	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Fittsburgh	0	3	.000

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
(Game begins at 3:15.)
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3.)
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburgh at Chicago.

YANKS HAVE A DAY OFF.

Muddy Field Prevents Third Fray with Boston Red Sox.

Up at the Polo Grounds yesterday the outfield was wet and soggy and the infield muddy after the early morning rain, so the third meeting of the Yankees and the Boston Red Sox was postponed, and will be played as part of a double-header on some scorching day later in the season. After two straight defeats the Yankees were not sorry to have the game called off, as they realize that they have not yet hit their normal stride.

GIANTS RESUME IDLENESS.

Little Likelihood of Game with Braves Today, Either.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—The Giants agree that Friday the 13th brought them no luck, as rain prevented their game with the Braves and a chance to add a second game to their string. Manager McGraw had Jeff Tesreau groomed for the battle, with Schupp, last year's late-season hero, as an auxiliary.

Both Tesreau and Schupp will also be on the card for tomorrow, but the day's rain made a quagmire of the Allston ball park, and nothing but plenty of sunshine will make it possible for the clubs to get together for a Saturday game.

KELLY TIES DREW, THEN DEFEATS HIM

Negro Sprinter Signalizes His Comeback by Dead Heat in "100" at Smart Set Meet.

It took a national champion and record holder two races last night to nose out a victory by inches over Howard P. Drew, the negro sprinter whose performances on the indoor and outdoor track a couples of seasons ago were the sensation of A. A. U. athletics. At the annual games of the Smart Set A. C. in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Drew showed several thousand spectators that he had retained much of his phenomenal speed and strength, and in this, his first track meet since last August, Drew was overtaken and passed only by Andrew B. Kelly of Holy Cross College in one of the hardest contested sprinting events seen on an American indoor circle.

The Century Special at 100 yards, the principal event of the games, found at the starting mark Drew, attempting a comeback; Kelly, the national 300-yard champion and record holder, and Roy Morse, the Salem-Crescent A. C. negro star. A full quota of timers held regulated watches on the race, but a careful consensus taken at the finish gave Drew and Kelly a dead heat for the century distance. A run-over was demanded by the spectators, and later in the evening, after both had taken the opportunity for rest, the second race was held, and was won by Kelly by less than a foot, with Drew second.

The negro started off with new tactics and was able to outguess the Holy Cross collegian for a full seventy-five yards of the distance. Then Kelly, trailing a scant yard in Drew's wake, called on his reserve, and quickening his gait almost imperceptibly, he flung himself along and into the worsted inches ahead of Drew. Morse was in third place again, a foot in the rear of Drew. The time for both of the races was 0:10 1-5.

The summaries:

One-Mile Walk, Handicap.—Won by Walter von Bargen, Kings County A. A., (60 seconds;) William Plant, Long Island A. C., (5 seconds,) second; Richard F. Remer, New York A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—7:18 1-5.

100-Yard Novice.—Won by T. Aaron, Boys' Club; S. S. Fitzpatrick, Fordham University, second; Ralph Primus, A. P. C. C., third. Time—0:11 3-5.

1,000-Yard Handicap.—Won by Harry Wigger, Paulist A. C., (22 yards;) G. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., (15 yards,) second; F. R. Flynn, Knights of St. Antony, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:21 3-5.

Sixty-Five-Yard Low Hurdle, Scratch.—Won by Fred D. Pollard, Brown University; Arthur L. Engels, New York A. C., second; John J. Eller, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—0:08.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by George De Garmo, Jr., Ridgewood H. S.; E. Roesch, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; W. W. Cummings, Jr., Alpha Club, third. Time—2:11.

Three-Mile Bicycle, (N. C. A. indoor championship.)—Won by E. H. Goodwin, Irish-American A. C.; L. Gaffney, Empire City Wheelmen, second; A. Attardi, Union Sportiva Italiana, third. Time—7:47.

220-Yard Handicap.—Won by H. Finkenagle, Boys' Club, (12 yards;) A. Singer, Boys' Club, (11 yards,) second; L. L. Mabie, Cent. Cong. A., (7 yards,) third. Time—0:23 4-5.

Two-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by V. Georgio, Paulist A. C., (50 yards;) V. Voteretsas, Morningside A. C., (25 yards,) second; W. Stokely, St. Christopher Club, (160 yards,) third. Time—9:48.

The Century Special, 100-yard Invitation.—Won by Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College; Howard P. Drew, unattached, second; Roy Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., third. Time—0:10 1-5. Kelly and Drew ran dead heat, Kelly winning on runoff.

1,200-Yard Relay.—Won by Presentation Club; Knights of St. Antony, second; Brooklyn Prep, third. Time—2:18 1-5.

J. B. Taylor Memorial Quarter.—Won by J. T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C.; George N. Dibnell, Boys' Club, second; Jas. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, third. Time—0:52 2-5.

BASEBALL TODAY, 3:15 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Boston. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c. —Advt.

N. Y. A. C. SWIMMERS BEATEN

Illinois A. C. Takes National Water Polo Title by 5 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Chicago tonight forced New York to take its splash in the Illinois Athletic Club pool when the local water polo seven, composed of McDermott, McGillivray, Handy, Hebner, Vosburgh, Roth, and Jensen, outscored the New York Athletic Club team 5 to 3 in the national A. A. U. title battle. The victory also brought the local club the United States aquatic championship for the 1917 indoor season.

Before the game was two minutes old the spectators were sitting in at a general rough-and-tumble battle in the water. The local team finished at first half in front by a 2 to 0 margin as a result of neat goals by Perry McGillivray and Jam Handy. The Gothamites, especially Cann and Vollmer, hit several consistent passing streaks, but the goal work of Jensen always staved them off.

In the second chapter the real squabble took place. Captain Ruddy led his lads back into the water set for their final charge, and from the way it started it looked like curtains for the local prides. Ruddy hustled the oval into the net in a jiffy for the first marker of the Easterners and Vollmer deadlocked the count with a short toss.

Captain McDermott rallied his destroyers at this stage and Hebner responded with a point. After a half minute of various kinds of scrapping Hany contributed a regulation goal and followers of the Michigan Avenue tribe took their hands off their hearts. Back came Herb Vollmer with his second score, making the count 4 to 3.

Just when the situation again was becoming ticklish, McGillivray banked a goal and the performance was over, as Referee Tom Robinson chased the boys to the shower less than a minute after.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. to Hold Shoot.

The Manhasset Bay Yacht Club will hold an invitation shoot at its traps at Port Washington, L. I., on Saturday, April 21. The match will be at 100 targets, 16 yards, two sets of traps being used. Two high scratch and three high handicap prizes are to be offered, as well as a team prize, the five high guns of each club being considered its team. An optional $5 sweepstakes will also be contested.

GOULD AND HUHN VICTORS.

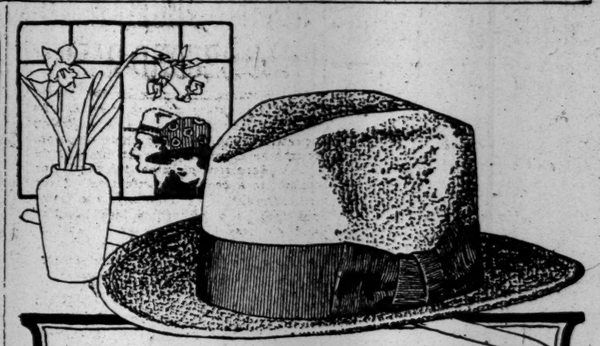
Beat Wightman and McKean in National Court Tennis Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Jay Gould and W. H. T. Huhn, of Philadelphia, national amateur court tennis champions in doubles, had an easy time winning their first match in this year's championship tournament against George Wightman and Q. A. S. McKean, of the Boston Athletic Club, at the Tennis and Racquet Club courts today.

The Philadelphians took all three of the sets by the same score, 6-2, for outclassing their opponents.

In addition to the amateur tournament play a special match in singles was contested between Fred Knebel, professional of the Boston Tennis and Racquet Club, and Jack White, the New York Racquet and Tennis Club professional. White won the first set, 6-3, and then lost the second by the same score. Knebel won the third set handily, 6-1, but White came back strong in the fourth, which went to deuce games, and which he won, 7-5. In the fifth set both men played brilliant tennis, but Knebel was stronger and won, 6-4, making the match three sets to two for the Bostonian.



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MORAN DELIVERS KNOCKOUT PUNCH

Makes Tom Cowler Take the Count in Fourth Round of Bout.

CROWD CHEERS VICTORY

Pittsburgh Heavyweight Scores Sudden Triumph After Fighting Uphill Battle.

Frank Moran, the Pittsburgh heavyweight, regained some of his lost prestige at the Harlem Sporting Club last night when he knocked out Tom Cowler, the big English boxer, announced as "formerly of England, but now of New York," in the fourth round of what was to have been a ten-round bout. The result, coming as a bolt from the clear sky, was one of the most popular ever scored in a local ring, and when Referee Kid McPartland had finished his fatal count of ten seconds over the fallen Cowler the house was in an uproar, as the spectators loudly acclaimed Moran.

In point of competition the bout was one of the best seen here this season. Both men exchanged blows with a vim. At times Cowler employed his cleverness to jab Moran effectively and peck openings in the Pittsburgher's faulty guard. Moran's offensive tactics, however, forced Cowler to discard his cleverness and take his chance of exchanging blows, and in this the Englishman lost.

Not so much the manner in which he scored his victory, but the reality that he had won by decisive means, made the large crowd which witnessed the contest so enthusiastic. Moran was the under dog from the start of the bout until its untimely finish. He relied principally on his ability to connect with the decisive wallop, his famous "Mary Ann," and in the end it was this blow a right to the jaw, which won him the victory.

Triumph did not come to the blond Pittsburgh boxer, however, until he had been forced to take a considerable amount of punishment. He showed up in comparatively good condition as regards his physical dimensions, although he entered the ring with a noticeable paunch in front of him. He weighed 201 pounds, fourteen less than his opponent, and at this figure he appeared in good condition.

In the matter of ring ability, however, the Pittsburgher was woefully inefficient, and in the opening three rounds he missed many well-intended blows with monotonous regularity. In fact, hardly more than half a dozen of his attempts went true to their mark, but despite this and the lambasting he was receiving from Cowler, the blond-haired boxer persistently kept coming in endeavoring to land his notorious "Mary Ann."

For the first three rounds Cowler had things his own way and was winning by a clear margin, although he was considerably worried by Moran's heavy lunges. The English boxer held Moran at a safe distance in each round with a stiff protruding left hand jab, which Moran could not dodge, and alternated this with a heavy right cross to the jaw, jarring the Pittsburgher to his heels.

After the bell in the third session a mild scene was enacted when Cowler sent Moran sliddding across the ring with two heavy lefts to the jaw and a right to the same place, all of which landed after the bell. The crowd yelled its disapproval, but to the close observers it was apparent that Cowler lost his head after being hit himself after the bell.

Moran left his corner in the fourth round eager to be at his opponent, and went at Cowler with powerful right and left hand swings. Some of these landed and rendered Cowler groggy. Moran quickly shot over a clean right to the jaw, and Cowler went down for a count of eight. Arising, Moran was on top of him immediately and fired blow after blow trying to finish his opponent. After tussling for a space the Pittsburgh boxer landed with a left to the stomach and right to the jaw, and Cowler went down to be counted out, thirty seconds before the end of the round.

BARS DARCY IN LOUISIANA.

Governor Pleasant Follows Whitman's Example and Cancels Bout.

Special to The New York Times.

BATON ROUGE, La., April 13.—"Let Les Darcy follow noble example of Georges Carpentier before seeking athletic engagements in Louisiana," Governor Pleasant wired tonight to Dominick J. Tortorich, manager of the Louisiana Auditorium at New Orleans, ordering the cancellation of the boxing bout that was scheduled for April 23 between Les Darcy and Jeff Smith.

The cancellation by the Governor is the result of his receipt of numerous appeals for cancellation from patriotic persons throughout the State. The Governor's telegram in full to Manager Tortorich follows:

"Please cancel boxing match between Darcy and Smith. Make this request for public good. Let Darcy follow noble example of Georges Carpentier before seeking athletic engagements in Louisiana."

FOUR FENCERS QUALIFY.

Hall, Nunes, Pitt, and Lyons Reach National Title Semi-Finals.

Four fencers of the New York division of the Amateur Fencers' League of America qualified in the preliminary bouts of the national championship at the New York A. C. last night. The successful competitors were Sherman Hall, Leo Nunes, and Steddiford Pitt of the New York A. C., and Arthur Lyons of the Fencers' Club.

These contestants will compete in the semi-finals with competitors of the other divisions at the New York A. C. on Wednesday and Thursday nights of next week.

The bouts last night were closely fought, and the six contestants were facing each other for nearly three hours before the successful foilsmen qualified. Sherman Hall led, winning all five of his bouts, while Nunes and Pitt were tied for second place.

The summaries of the bouts follow:

Hall defeated Allison 5—4, Nunes 5—2, Lyon 5—4, Pitt 5—2, and Collins 5—1; Nunes defeated Allison 5—4, Pitt 5—1, and Collins 5—1; Pitt defeated Allison 5—3, Lyon 5—2, and Collins 5—1; Allison defeated Lyon 5—4, and Collins 5—1; Lyon defeated Nunes 5—4, and Collins 5—1.

Totals.—Hall, 5 bouts; Nunes, 3 bouts; Pitt, 3 bouts; Allison, 2 bouts; Lyon, 2 bouts, and Collins, none.

MARSHALL SETS RECORD.

Chess Champion Plays 101 Boards, a New Mark for New York.

College and school chess players figured most prominently as winners against Frank J. Marshall, the United States chess champion, in the exhibition of simultaneous play at the rooms of the New York City Chess Club, which was wound up at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The champion played at 101 boards at the same time, a new record for New York City. His final score gave him 69 victories, 25 draws, and 7 defeats.

In most cases there was only one player at each board, but at several of them a number consulted, making a total of 125 players that actually participated. The performance lasted a little less than five hours. The list of seven winners to whom prizes were awarded follows:

Charles B. Isaacson, Columbia University; Harry Borochow, City College; John W. Seeville and Irving Kaplan of Morris High School; B. H. Feuer, Boys High School; A. Krelnew, Eastern District High School; Louis Gaber, New York City C. C.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Jack Sharkey vs. Frankie Daly; Benny Volgar vs. Johnny Hayes. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Sailor Grande. Ten rounds.

Clermont S. C., Brooklyn—Jimmy O'Hagen vs. Italian Joe Gans; Stanley Yoakum vs. Young Brown. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City—Jack Clifford vs. Johnny Espin. Ten rounds.

Staten Island S. C., Tompkinsville—Jack Tracey vs. Bill Murray. Ten rounds.

ART NOTES.

The Watson Collection Contains Pictures of Great Interest.

The pictures belonging to the David T. Watson estate now on view at the American Art Galleries contain so many beautiful examples that their dispersal counts as an event of great importance.

The Barbizon pictures in particular constitute a group of distinction. Corot is represented by characteristic compositions, and by others less familiar and not less interesting and beautiful. There are dignity and repose in "Le Soir," with its cluster of stately trees, less tremulous and dim of foliage than one finds in what is called a "typical Corot," its group of tall peasant women, and its leaping goat. The "Environs of Arleux" records a more lyrical mood. "La Mère" is homely in sentiment; with a mother and her baby talking to a faggot-binder in the foreground, a woman milking a cow, and a cow shed visible under a grove of trees, the foliage of which glimmers against a pale sky. Most enticing of all, however, is the rare little "Environs of Elretat," again a homely scene with peasants and their homes, lending the interest of humanity to the composition, an irregular row of trees upon a slope of ground, beyond which is seen a stretch of water, lovely in color and sensitive in gradation. Here you see the lovable master turning aside from that convenient recipe of his from which he produced many a gem of art, and taking a more intimate and livelier interest in his subject. He gave the picture to his friend, Mme. Monot of Paris. There are other Corots, two or three that come from collections not named. Nearly all are worthy examples and have their separate charms, but none seems quite to breathe this spirit of personal association with the scene.

A remarkably fine Troyon is the "Going to Market," distinguished less for the sprightly rendering of motion and animal character in the donkey on which the peasant girl is riding, carrying her vegetables in panniers, and in the sheep and cows that follow behind, and the alert dog that guides their course, than for the luminous atmosphere in which the scene is bathed, the mysterious pure sunlight of early morning dissipating the mists and casting long shadows on the moist ground. Another very unusual Troyon is "The House by the River," the property of the estate of the late Gustav Reichard. A punting party has pushed up to the landing in front of a picturesque cottage and is welcomed by the woman at the door. It is painted with a quiet fidelity to the objective truth of the place that evokes its own mood.

There are several good Jacques and Daubignys, and two examples of Rousseau's work, both unusual. One, very small, was formerly in the justly celebrated collection of Sir John Day. The subject is a pass through an Italian mountain range. A stone wall winds sinuously through the composition like a great snake, at the base of the mountains. The light is that of a Summer evening, and the color as rich and deep as that of Rembrandt. In spite of its small size it is one of the most important Rousseaus to appear in an auction room. It belongs to one of the several collections that will be dispersed at the same time with that of Mr. Watson.

Many schools besides the Barbizon are represented in the exhibition. There are several Schreyers, the finest "The Halt at the Fountain," in which a group of many horsemen is so arranged that their figures are below the horizon line. There are excellent examples of the work of Vallon, Monticelli, Monet; beautiful flower subjects by Fantin-Latour, whose deep conscience and fine tact show clearest in this genre; a wood scene by Hobbema; a very fine picture of a rocky glen by Courbet; a landscape of unusual breadth by Diaz, and several brilliant figure subjects by the same artist.

The older masters are present also, although in small numbers and examples, which in most instances are of secondary importance. A charming Metsu, tranquil and dainty, and refined in color, has been accepted by De Groot for inclusion in his Catalogue Raisonné; an unrewarding "Lady Hamilton as Sigismunde" given to Romney, a couple of portraits by Gainsborough, and a bewitching "Shepherd Boy," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, warm without heat, pensive and gentle without affectation, and held in a beautiful unified tone such as Reynolds always strove to achieve and seldom brought so near to perfection. The picture has a history that goes back in a direct line to the studio of the artist.

There are three Murillos, a "Madonna and Child," the most interesting; a portrait of a gentleman, harshly bright in color and highly finished, represents the great name of Rubens, and a lovely head of the Countess Lescari, extremely rich in color and winning in expression, is given to Van Dyck. The right hand is beautifully painted and the lace ruff is indicated with masterly freedom of touch. Other accessories, the rose in the lady's hair, the earring, the necklace, also are boldly yet delicately described. The face has the pure oval seen in other portraits of Van Dyck's aristocratic sitters, but the pigment is less heavily applied and with much less vigor of interior modeling than in other portraits of the Italian period in Van Dyck's career.

John Constable's "The Glebe Farm," from the collection of the artist's daughter, a handsome mill scene by "Old Crome," water colors, Winslow Homer, and a group of Wyants are other features of an unusually interesting collection.

NATION'S STORY IN 23 BOOKS

Bureau of Education Recommends List for Popular Reading.

The United States Bureau of Education has just prepared a list of twenty-three books which it recommends as a complete course in American history, appropriate for reading at this time, when the critical events of the present day have attracted more than customary interest to the country's past. The list consists of:

"European Background of American History," by E. P. Cheyney.
"The Colonies," by Reuben Gold Thwaites.
"Montcalm and Wolfe," by Francis Parkman.
"Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," by John Fiske.
"Beginnings of New England," by John Fiske.
"Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," by Sidney George Fisher.
"Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," by John Fiske.
"The American Revolution," by John Fiske.
Lecky's "American Revolution," by James Albert Woodburn, (editor.)
"Story of the Revolution," by Henry Cabot Lodge.
"Critical Periods of American History," by John Fiske.
"Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz.
"Life of George Washington," by Woodrow Wilson.
"Rise of the New West," by Frederick Jackson Turner.
"Winning of the West," by Theodore Roosevelt.
"Economic History of the United States," by E. L. Bogart.
"Division and Reunion," by Woodrow Wilson.
"The Lower South in American History," by William Garrott Brown.
"Abraham Lincoln," by John T. Morse.
"Reconstruction, Political and Economic," by William Archibald Dunning.
"National Problems," (1884-1897,) by Davis R. Dewey.
"America as a World Power," by John Holliday Latane.
"America in Ferment," by Paul Leland Haworth.

In an announcement accompanying the list, which is intended for popular instead of class reading, Commissioner P. P. Claxton says that upon application to the Home Education Division of the Bureau blanks and directions for the reading course will be provided gratis, and the Bureau will issue certificates to those who read the course and fulfill the requirements stipulated on the blanks.

WASHINGTON RUSHES PLANS TO GET SHIPS

Great Lakes Craft Likely to be Transferred in Part to the Atlantic.

RAILROAD VESSELS WANTED

Goethals Expected to Accept Post as Supervisor of Building of Wooden Fleet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The shipping problem, which remains uppermost in the minds of the Administration, was discussed at the Cabinet meeting today. Prior to the meeting Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, had a conference with President Wilson. It was learned that yesterday the Ambassador was closeted with the United States Shipping Board for two hours.

The emphasis laid on the need for ships as the supreme means for winning the war in Prime Minister Lloyd George's speech yesterday has served to intensify the belief already held here that in the immediate development of a merchant marine lies America's chief duty for the moment. The chief dependence for quick results rests on the wooden fleet program laid out by the Shipping Board, but whatever steel ships can be obtained will be ordered. Although the White House has not yet received formal word of Major Gen. Goethals's acceptance of the task of building the wooden merchant marine, it is understood that he will accept.

Plans are under way to employ as many of the Great Lakes ships as are capable of being used in ocean traffic. W. J. Conners of Buffalo called at the White House today with Representative Charles B. Smith of New York to offer the use of six of the thirty-five vessels on the Great Lakes which he owns. He also suggested that four of the Lehigh Valley Railroad's vessels on the Lakes might be procured. Mr. Conners also conferred with the Shipping Board.

Negotiations with the railroads are now under way to turn their coastwise shipping to the national use.

Democratic leaders in Congress are considering a proposal to increase the appropriation for the Shipping Board's use from $50,000 to $200,000. It is believed that before the Administration's shipping program can be accomplished a far larger sum than that now at the board's disposal will be needed.

The Department of Labor plans to find a way to make the sailors of the German ships now in the Government's hands self-supporting. They probably will be put to work in places chosen for them by the department.

ORGANIZED RAG COLLECTING

British Government Starts a Nation-wide Movement.

LONDON, April 1, [Correspondence of The Associated Press.]—Rag collecting in a nation-wide house-to-house basis is being organized by the Government through the National Service Department. London alone is expected to furnish 5,000,000 pounds of rags before the Spring housecleaning season is over.

The official title of the new movement is the "National House-to-House Rag Collection." A woman organizer is being appointed for every district of every important town, and she will enlist the services of Boy Scouts and other volunteers as collectors. A corps of women workers will make house-to-house calls to explain the campaign to housewives and enlist their help.

"Every woman who throws away rags is helping the enemy," says the committee's appeal. "Every square inch of rag which contains cotton can be turned into paper. Every scrap of rag which is made of wool can be turned into new clothes."

Lady Amherst and Mrs. Tennant have given the committee houses which will be used as central collecting stations for the London district.

MEATLESS DAYS IN FRANCE.

Two a Week After June 1 Because of Lack of Shipments.

PARIS, April 13.—Maurice Violette, Minister of Subsistence, has decided to introduce the meatless day system in France. From now until June 1 the sale of meat will be prohibited Thursdays and after that date on Thursdays and Fridays. Exceptions will be made in the case of the sick and probably in the case of young soldiers in training.

The preamble of the decree, which will be promulgated Sunday, explains that the stey has been taken as a result of the decrease in the shipments of frozen meat and the necessity for reducing as little as possible national stocks.

WIRELESS STORM WARNINGS

Dunn to Organize a Bureau to Aid Coast Patrol Service.

An information bureau, from which weather reports will be sent by wireless to aviators and the commanders of the 500 or more small boats of the Naval Coast Defense Reserve that will patrol this coast, will be organized by E. B. Dunn, who for many years was the chief forecaster for the Government in this city. Mr. Dunn, who since his retirement from the Government department has been President of the Speed Control Company at 257 William Street, offered his services through the Naval Training Association at 26 Cortlandt Street. The association arranged yesterday to have the work done in cooperation with the Weather Bureau.

"Military aviators will find the service of great help, particularly as to time and duration of flights," Mr. Dunn said. "It is believed that many boats and lives may be saved by this service, as the warnings will enable them to reach the safety of bases along the coast in unusually dangerous storms."

5TH AV. CROWD SEES A FIRE.

5,000 on Library Steps Watch Firemen Put Out Smoky Blaze.

With the steps of the Public Library as a grand stand, more than 5,000 persons watched a fire which threatened to cause considerable damage to the row of buildings on the opposite side of Fifth Avenue between Forty-second and Forty-first Streets at noon yesterday. The blaze started in the basement of the Fifth Avenue Antique and Furniture Company, at 468 Fifth Avenue. Great volumes of smoke poured out of the windows of the upper stories, and for about a quarter of an hour it seemed as though the whole interior of the building, four stories high, was burning.

Before the fire had gained much headway a dozen girls employed in Cecile's millinery establishment, on the third floor of the building, rushed through the smoke-filled corridors and reached the street. No one was hurt, and when the engines arrived the firemen had very little difficulty in confining the flames to the antique shop, where about $5,000 worth of material was destroyed.

SHOT BY MOTOR CAR THIEF.

Member of Aviation Squad Wounded in Presence of Women.

Christopher Anderson, chief mechanic of the Government aviation squad at Mineola, L. I., was shot through the neck and partly paralyzed last night by one of three men whom he surprised while they were attempting to steal an automobile from the garage of A. C. Rishel, in Stewart Avenue, Garden City. His condition is critical.

The police are satisfied that Anderson's connection with the army had nothing to do with the shooting. He was riding in an automobile along the Nassau Boulevard with Alfred O'Brien, a friend, and two women when the trouble occurred. A posse under Sheriff Seaman is searching the countryside for the thieves.

BROADEN JEWISH RELIEF.

Conferences Will Consider Russian Revolt and America's Part.

One of the most important conferences in the history of American Jewish War Relief will be held tomorrow to discuss plans to meet the new situations created by the Russian revolution and the entrance of America into the war. In the afternoon a conference will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the Presidency of Henry Morgenthau. Delegates from the principal cities of the country will be present and plans will be suggested for a campaign which will cover the entire country with an appeal for war relief.

These plans will be taken into consideration at a second meeting held at night at the Hotel Savoy, at which Jacob H. Schiff will preside. At least one feature of the program will consist of meetings, already arranged for, from one end of the country to the other, at which Dr. Judah L. Magnes and Dr. Stephen S. Wise will speak.

The liberation of the Jews in Russia has had an important effect in stimulating the efforts to extend relief work in that country, having made the carrying out of the work easier now that the cooperation of the new Russian Government has been promised. The entry of America into the list of belligerents has also affected the situation.

The Federation of Rumanian Jews of America will begin a two days' annual convention today at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second Avenue and Fifteenth Street. The annual report and message will be read by Dr. Julius Weiss, President of the federation. At the evening session the speakers will include Senator William M. Calder, Marcus M. Marks, Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Congressman William S. Bennet, Judge Otto A. Rosalsky, Judge Gustave Hartman, Judge Leonard Smitkin, the Rev. Hirsch Mallansky, and ex-Judge Leo Sanders. A business meeting will be held Sunday, and a plan for the permanent relief of Jewish war sufferers in Rumania will be considered.

APPELMANN IS EXONERATED.

Vermont Trustees Accept His Resignation with Confidence in His Loyalty.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 13.—Professor Anton H. Appelmann of the University of Vermont Faculty was exonerated of charges of un-American activities by the Board of Trustees of the university at a special meeting here today. With "full confidence in his loyalty to the institution and to this Government" the Trustees voted to accept his resignation which had been tendered on Feb. 3, after President Wilson announced the diplomatic break with Germany.

The Faculty of the university was authorized by the Trustees to offer the university and its facilities to the Government for use to any extent that may be deemed necessary. It was voted to graduate the senior class as soon as its members were needed for Federal service. Assistance of the university in developing the food crops of the State was pledged, and decision made to give credit for a full year's work to the members of the junior class in the Agricultural Department who may go into the fields to help farmers increase their planting.

Tea in Aid of Aerial Patrol.

A tea garden will be opened this afternoon at the Exhibition of Independent Artists at the Grand Central Palace under the auspices of the Aviation Committee of the National Special Aid Society, and the proceeds will go to the Naval Aerial Coast Patrol. Miss Ruth Law and Cosmo Hamilton will speak in the afternoon, and Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, Henry A. Wise Wood, and others in the evening. Young society women will serve tea.

APPLAUD GERMAN SINGERS.

Opera Audience Cordial to Wagner Opera Stars.

Metropolitan opera subscribers stood and sang while "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played in the first intermission of "Tristan" last evening, as part of a special observance agreed on by theatre managers the country over to mark the first week of war, but here by odd coincidence falling on the night of the season's last Wagner opera, and the farewell of several German stars. Johanna Gadski, the Isolde of the cast, was among those taking leave.

The audience at each curtain gave all the singers more than usual applause, and after the second act duet, when the tenor Urlus, a Hollander, brought Gadski before the golden draperies, there was a demonstration on the part of the boxholders and others, who rarely take part in such scenes.

Some attacks on the German singers resulted in a house packed to Caruso limits, including 500 paid standees. There were at least twenty curtain calls, the last for Gadski alone. Mattzenauer as Brangaene also had a farewell appearance for the season, and Whitehill, an American, was the Kurwenal, while at the start of each act there was enthusiastic welcome for Conductor Bodanzky in the orchestra pit. Adolf Rothmeyer led the band in the national anthem.

Davidson-Rivers Matinee.

Louise Davidson, soprano, and Claire Rivers, pianist, at the Comedy Theatre yesterday, gave a matinée program grouped under titles of "A Tiny Toy," "A Spanish Fan," and "An Irish Jig," each illustrated by songs and piano pieces in as many changes of costume. The two young artists displayed taste, humor, and skill in music as modern as Granados and Grainger. Geraldine Farrar occupied a box, and there were many flowers.

Music Notes.

Yvette Guilbert gave a recital of French folksongs, with dances by her pupils, in a special program for young people at Maxine Elliott's theatre yesterday, announced as Mme. Guilbert's farewell for the season.

Louise Harrington Dole has a "Children's Hour" at the Biltmore this morning at 11 o'clock, when she will sing Mother Goose melodies in costume, from the Chinese and Dutch to the original English versions.

Mrs. Staberg Hall, soprano, assisted at the piano by Bruno Huhn, was a newcomer in recital yesterday at Aeolian Hall, her songs ranging from classic airs to later Norwegian, German, and English. Mrs. Hall showed good training and much sincerity in her interpretations, without great power of voice, however, owing to a perceptible nervousness in the earlier part of the matinee.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Faversham will produce Shaw's "Misalliance" here early next Fall, and about the same time will appear in a new comedy by Dion Calthorp called "The Old Country."

The East-West Players will give their second bill of the season a week from next Monday night at the Educational Alliance. The program will be made up of "At the Threshold," by Perez Hirschbein; "She Must Marry a Doctor," by Sholom Aleichem; "The Dollar," by David Pinski, and "Night," by Sholom Asch.

When Mrs. Hapgood's company of negro players move to the Garrick next week the company presenting the Irish drama, "Grasshopper" will be transferred to the Maxine Elliott, where they will appear in special matinee presentations of that play.

Ray Comstock, Morris Gest, and William Elliott have leased the La Salle Theatre in Chicago and will book their New York productions there.

George Arliss's performance in "Disraeli" next Monday night at the Knickerbocker will be for the benefit of the Society for Italian Women, an organization which furthers vocational training for Italian young women.

George O'Donnell, a member of the original cast that sang "The Highwayman," will be seen again in the role of Foxy Quiller when the operetta is revived late this month at the Forty-fourth Street theatre.

Fritzi Scheff has been added to the list of artists who will appear at the newsboys' benefit tomorrow night at the Hippodrome.

Hall Caine's dramatization of his novel "The Woman Thou Gavest Me" was presented last night in Boston, with Mabel Taliaferro, Edmund Breese, Mme. Yorska, and Darwent Hall Caine in the principal roles.

A new after-theatre dancing club was opened last night in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre building. The decorations of the club suggest those of an English country Summer house, and one of the novelties is a bar for men and women with high stools. A Hungarian orchestra will play, and artists from various Shubert musical attractions will entertain.

WINTER GARDEN Broadway & 50th St. Evenings at 8. LAST 2 WEEKS. MATINEE TODAY 50c to $1.50. SHOW OF WONDERS with the Spectacular Sensation, SUBMARINE F-7. "Timely, thrilling and enlightening."—Times. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. All the important Stars in town will appear.

JUSTINE JOHNSTONE'S LITTLE CLUB 44th St. Thea. Bldg. Phone Bryant 827.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., Just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. "Phenomenally Exciting Play." —Woollcott, Times. THE KNIFE. By EUGENE WALTER. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few minutes."—Eve. Telegram.

NEW GARRICK B'way & 35th. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30. IDEN PAYNE'S Production. GRASSHOPPER. By Padraic Colum & Mrs. Washburn Freund. NEXT WEEK | MATINEES ONLY, MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., TUES., THURS. & FRIDAY.

SHUBERT Thea., 44th W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. JOE WEBER offers EILEEN. By Henry Blossom & Victor Herbert.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents EMILY STEVENS in John Galsworthy's THE FUGITIVE.

Maxine Elliott's 39, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. Like the breath of Springtime. LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

Mat. Today. THE MAN WHO CAME BACK. Playhouse, W. 48th.

SEE THE 13th CHAIR 48TH ST. By Bayard Veiller. Mats. Today & Thurs. Thea., E. of B'way. 2:20. Evs. 8:20.

44TH ST. Thea. Bag's MON., APR. 16 ROBERT B. MANTELL in repertoire. Seats Now.

MOROSCO Thea., West 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. OLIVER MOROSCO'S GREAT MUSICAL FARCE WITH A CHORUS OF CALIFORNIA GIRLS. CANARY COTTAGE

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee TODAY 2:30. WM. COLLIER in the Greatest of All Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

ASTOR Theatre, 45th & Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD in HER SOLDIER BOY. ADELE ROWLAND. Play with Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Dunton, World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS PLOTS & PLAYWRIGHTS & 3 other Plays. COMEDY THEATRE, 110 West 41st Street. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30.

Negro PLAYS and PLAYERS. Singing Orchestra. GARDEN Theatre, Phone 9048 Mad. Sq. Matinee Today 2:15. MOVES TO GARRICK THEA. NEXT MONDAY

FARRAR 44TH ST. THEATRE, JUST WEST of B'WAY. IN JOAN THE WOMAN. Twice Daily 2:15—8:15. LAST WEEK.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evgs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. "POLLYANNA" Next Week—Emma Dunn in "Old Lady 31."

4th MONTH LAST WEEKS WILLIAM FOX'S STIRRING PHOTO SPECTACLE, The Honor System TWICE DAILY.

LYRIC West Popular 42d St. Prices 2:30 & 8:30

BROADWAY THEATRE, TWICE DAILY Beginning TOMORROW (Sunday) Matinee. The DEEMSTER By HALL CAINE

PARK THEATRE 59th Street, Columbus Circle. Daily Continuous 2 to 11 P.M. THE World's Greatest Picture. WHIP. "One of the most gripping things ever shown on the screen."—Tribune.

HIPPODROME. Sunday Night, April 15. NEWSBOYS' BENEFIT. Auspices New York Newspapers. THIS GREAT LIST OF STARS WILL POSITIVELY APPEAR

Arnaut Brothers, Sam Bernard, Sophye Bernard, Irving Berlin, Jimmie Britt, Lee Carillo, George M. Cohan, J. C. Cornett, Henry Clive, Herbert Cothrell, Maurice Dambois, Jess Dandy, Geraldine Dostal, Georgo Dostal, Gus Edwards, Leon Errol, Dave Ferguson, The Friars, The Green Room Club, Barnard Granville, Jack Gardener, James Hussey, Samuel H. Harris, Howard Brothers, Raymond Hitchcock, Juliet, Carl Jorn, Joe Jackson, The Jass Band (Reisenweber's), Walter Kelly, Harry Kelly, Annette Kellermann, The Lambs, Misha Levitzki, Little Billy, Fay Marbe, James C. Morton, Vera Michelena, Carl McCullough, Jack Norworth, Beck & White, Adele Rowland, Rialto Orchestra, Helen Rook, Al. Shean, John Philip Sousa, Jan Schwartz, Baranoff, Jack Squire, Frank Tinney, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Anna Wheaton.

Several Novelties Still to Be Announced. Prices 50 cents to $2.00. Seats Now on Sale. Box Office, McBride's, Tyson's and Alexander's

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. Mats. Today & Wed. Mat. Today. Good Seats 25, 50, 75c, $1 & $1.50. Biggest Dramatic Spectacle on Earth. The Wanderer. Co. of 250 and Greatest Cast Ever Assembled on the American Stage. Evs. & Sat. Mat., 25c-$1.50. Wed. Mat. 25-$1.

HIPPODROME. MAT. TODAY 2:15. WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW. TONIGHT 8:15. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. "THE BIG SHOW" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN. 1000 PEOPLE—NEW AQUATIC SPECTACLE.

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th Street, near Lexington Ave. Tel. Lenox 3865. Evenings 8:15. ADOLF PHILIPPE & COMPANY. Mat. Today 2:15. AUCTION PINOCHLE. Musical Mirth. ICE SKATING—ICELAND B'WAY AT 52D ST.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Today 2:15. SIR HERBERT TREE in "Colonel Newcome"

AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE. MIDNIGHT FROLIC

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Lew Fields Presents An All Star Cast: JOHN MASON, IRENE FENWICK, RICHARD BENNETT, HELEN WARE, LEW FIELDS, WILLIS P. SWEETNAM, MATHILDE COTTRELLY, HELEN LOWELL in "BOSOM FRIENDS."

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. MAUDE ADAMS A Kiss for Cinderella. J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. The Case of Lady Camber "Undeniable success."—Herald. "Popular success."—World.

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. OUR BETTERS. "The Smartest Comedy in Town." CHRYSTAL HERNE, ROSE COGHLAN, Mgr.

Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.

CENTURY Broadway and 62d Street. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD. Century Girl. ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY, VAN & SCHENCK, & Beauty Chorus. After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

GLOBE Broadway & 46th St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. Laurette Taylor. In J. Hartley Manners' Great Play "Out There"

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. GEORGE in Louis N. Parker's Play, ARLISS "DISRAELI"

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by MAUDE FULTON The Brat

PHONE EARLY "PLAZA 812" TODAY MATINEE AND NIGHT. THE URBAN-ORDYNSKI SENSATION, "NJU" (Call it "NEW") AT THE BANDBOX East 57th Street near 3rd Avenue.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Thurs. 2:30. ARNOLD DALY in THE VERY MINUTE

FULTON 46th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30. WILLIAM COURTENAY - WISE In Lee Wilson Dodd's Comedy "PALS FIRST"

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St., at 8:25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. Ruth Chatterton and company, incl. BRUCE M'RAE, in Come Out of the Kitchen

COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. "THE WILLOW TREE" GOOD 1st BALC. SEATS 50c, 75c, $1.00.

CRITERION B'way & 44th St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:30. John Cort's Farcical Entertainment. Johnny Get Your Gun. With LOUIS BENNISON. 3 Special Mats.—Mon. & Tues., April 16 and 17. Mrs. Warren's Profession. SEATS NOW AT BOX OFFICE.

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES AT THIS THEATRE. MOVING NEXT MON. to the ELTINGE. JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME" TUES., APRIL 17—Seats Now Selling. "PETER IBBETSON" with John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore, Laura Hope Crews.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. TODAY 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES. Cheating Cheaters. Next Mon. JANE COWL, "Lilac Time."

MADISON SQ. GARDEN NOW. TWICE DAILY, 2:15 & 8:15. GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH. BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS AND THE NEW ORIENTAL PAGEANT. "ALADDIN AND HIS WONDERFUL LAMP." ITS SPLENDOR UNRIVALLED. ITS MAGNITUDE OVERWHELMING. ITS NOVELTY REFRESHING. TO YOUNG AND OLD ALIKE. MONSTER ZOO—FREAK CONGRESS. Admission to 25c & 50c. Res. Seats 75c, $1. Everything. $1.50. Box Seats $2.50. Children under 10 half price. $1 & $1.50 Seats only to Afternoon performances except Sat. BRANCH TICKET OFFICES: Lehigh Valley Ticket Office, B'way & 42d St.; Gimbel Brothers, R. H. Macy & Co., and N. Y. Central Ticket Office, 125th St. & 7th Ave.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1917.

WITH ALL OUR STRENGTH.

We can no longer speak objectively of the Allies. The word is no longer in the third person plural, but in the first. We are one of the Allies. We are allied with democratic Britain, with republican France, with democratic Italy, and revolutionary Russia, to make the world safe for democracy, to root out from the earth the poison weed that has grown to overshadow the peaceful democratic nations with a foliage of terror. No more than any of our allies shall we withhold an ounce of strength from that task, from the greatest blow for liberty this nation has ever had the privilege of striking.

Germany "does not know America," said LLOYD GEORGE; she pictures a gold-soaked nation which will make war cautiously with dollars, and does not dread us. She makes the same mistake she made about England. While Mr. GEORGE was telling the Americans in London, "We know America, and we also know that now she has said it she will do it," the French and British Admirals, GRASSET and BROWNING, were in conference at Washington with Secretary DANIELS and afterward with Admiral BENSON. The Secretary was giving the two naval representatives of our democratic allies the assurance:

> We are not preparing for a short war. We are preparing for a long war in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German Government, and we intend to fight to a finish.

Words that were instantly followed by deeds, by the arrangement between the French, British, and American Admirals of the plan for joint naval action against Germany, and for the division of the task among the three fleets. In London the American Ambassador was pledging, before cheering Americans and British, the utmost endeavors of his country, and the British Premier was saluting, as he said, "the American Nation as comrades in arms." In Washington the words were being translated into action as they spoke.

It is cheering and comforting to Americans to find that their Government, so forbearing and patient in the face of provocation, is entering the war with such clearness of vision, such energy of action, such a complete recognition of the size of the task and the necessities of the situation. A weak government would have paltered with the task, a stupid government would have sought to make war as if we had no allies, a cowardly government would have fulfilled the German expectation that we would fight only with dollars, and disaster would have brought it at last, after shameful loss of lives and money, to the very steps which the clear-sighted and energetic Government we have is taking with such promising resolution and thoroughness. The German Government, indeed, does not know America.

ORGANIZE TAXATION.

Such taxation as this generation never knew is sure in the near future. Fortunately there is every disposition to bear it cheerfully, and to bring suitable pressure upon tax slackers. But that is no reason why there should be waste of tax resources, or why taxes should be levied in a manner unnecessarily burdensome to those who pay them. The practice has been for States and nation to levy taxes independently, either invading the jurisdiction of the other with the same results as though it were done maliciously instead of carelessly. For example, it is sure that the Federal income tax will be increased, and there are strong signs that there will be a corporation income tax in this State, with the possibility of a personal income tax. Two income taxes are too much for any man or corporation to pay without resentment. That is true also of inheritance taxes, franchise taxes, and others. At the same time there is neglect of interstate trade as a source of Federal revenue.

There would be peculiar fitness in looking to Federal subjects of taxation for Federal revenue, and in leaving to the States methods of taxation respecting which the States have no alternative, while the Washington Government has an option to tax or not to tax. Perhaps both objects would be attained if the States were called upon for payment of cash for Federal objects, and the methods of finding the cash were left to local option regarding taxation. Such tax levies would have to be apportioned according to population and wealth, but the freedom regarding the methods of taxation would make them less burdensome than equal sums levied perhaps twice upon the same objects. The subject was engaging the attention of State authorities before the announcement was made of Federal taxes of a billion or more. California had already called a conference of State delegates upon the subject, and the Governor has signed the bill authorizing him to send seven delegates on behalf of New York. As the Federal taxation will not be hastily enacted, the conference may easily have considerable influence upon the result, not by the way of reducing the taxes, but of distributing them in a manner more easily borne.

The separation of the methods of taxation is desirable in the interest of stability of taxation. When the systems are independent, neither is affected by changes in the other. When both systems tax the same subjects, both systems are affected by changes in either.

AMERICANS ALL.

In his fine patriotic speech at the dinner of the Dwight Alumni Association, Mr. HUGHES expressed his pride in being an American citizen when the American people "are prepared to do "their part to the end that we shall "be governed by law, by agreement, "by conception of right, and not brute "force," his purpose to follow Mr. WILSON, "whose leadership has been most nobly declared." He rejoiced in united America, "ready to die for the principles of liberty." "There is no "partisanship when it is a question of "fighting for your country."

What a heartening and splendid thing it is to see CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, ELIHU ROOT, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, standing with WOODROW WILSON. The rivalries and the bitterness of 1916 are forgotten. Not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans, they are one on the common platform of love of country. And infinitely more splendid and heartening is the visible substantial unity of the American people. Only in war do these high and rare times of national solidarity come.

THE ENEMY WITHIN.

There is an enemy at large on this continent who is far more dangerous than any alien. Though all his works are wicked, he is good. He travels on his piety. He regards himself as morally superior to his fellows. But it is the superiority of ignorance. To him the world was made yesterday. He refuses to profit by experience. The history of human affairs up to date means nothing.

The same enemy was at large in England. Without him Germany would have been impotent and this war couldn't have happened. "Oh, well," he said, "these people who talk of war are alarmists." It was "Oh, well," this and "Oh, well," that. It was useless to have an army; the fleet was quite enough. Germany would never go to war; she was doing too well without it. British taxation was already far too high without adding a military establishment to the burden. And a citizen army with compulsory training destroyed the very flower of free institutions, the voluntary system.

The ignoramus had his way. Germany prepared the destruction of Europe and sprung it as a surprise upon her defenseless victims. England staggered under the shock. It was months before it was clear whether she could stand up for her own protection. It was still longer before she could bring her full strength to bear upon the enemy. She could have prevented the war for roundly 10 per cent. of what it has cost her up to date in money and perhaps 1 per cent. in life. If she had been as ready two years ago as now, she could have smothered the Germans before they got fairly started. The ignoramus blocked the way. England has got him under at last, but he is loose and in fine feather at Washington. He is prating about the beauties of the voluntary system. The evil music of the familiar cant pierces the keen ear of LLOYD GEORGE across three thousand miles of sea. He warns America against the English mistakes—mistakes that are in the very blood of us both.

The issues are enormous. More American lives are possibly at stake than have been lost in all our wars. Our material interests and the future of democracy forever are in the balance. The half-baked opinions of men taking up a big subject for the first time should not darken our counsels. Our American vision for realities should pierce to the heart of the war emergency, which is compulsion, with equality and efficiency in its favor and only sentimentalism and phonetics against it.

THE MINEWORKERS' PLEA.

There is no argument against the necessity of enabling workers to live if the product of their labor is wanted. The bituminous colliers who are asking $56,000,000 more wages further strengthen the presumption in their favor by saying that they propose to keep the contract which fixes a lower wage than they are asking. They are not threatening a strike, but presenting their case. It should receive consideration proportioned to the candor and fairness of its presentation. On the other hand, the increase of these wages will add to the cost of everything made by the use of this coal, and will add to the cost of living for those perhaps more necessitous than those who regret a contract for a smaller wage, although it was then increased in consideration of the contract. If there are miners willing to work for the contract wage, it is difficult to see why they should not be allowed to do so in the interest of keeping down the cost of living generally. Also, if the cost of living is the reason for asking for higher wages, means might be found for lowering the cost of living, rather than raising the wage. For example, perhaps the miners could be fed and clothed cheaper than they can do it for themselves.

It might be well to allow individual miners who can earn a higher wage to seek it in other occupations, and to leave coal mining to those willing to conduct it on contract terms. These are times when workers who leave one job find another without the necessity of changing their overalls between bosses. That is labor's strongest argument, but it is not one which should be confined to organized labor. So long as there are men willing to take a wage fixed under a union contract they should be given the chance to do so. Otherwise it is the union edict which fixes the wage, and not the considerations of humanity which the union leaders know so well how to put forward.

DELAY MEANS DISASTER.

It is a fair argument of The World that if military service is to be voluntary, taxation should be placed on the same basis—a fair argument, and likely to serve its purpose of stimulating thought. The Kansas City Times carries the argument further. It suggests that we might call for volunteers to "build our bridges and rail-"roads, operate our mines and indus-"trial plants, and sail our merchant "ships." Men should not be permitted to believe that an all-powerful Government proposes to force them into military service. The Government is of the people, by the people. Most of the people have learned, all must be taught, that national defense is a common responsibility in a democracy, and that in times of peril all must serve the State, which is the people, in the fields in which they can render the best service. That is the whole meaning of universal service, of the "conscription" that has caused such an outcry. The obligation to serve has always been recognized. The training has been neglected. Therefore we must waste no time now, when our danger is so great, in starting the training.

A few men on the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, some of whom have consistently opposed every defense measure, propose to stand out against the formation of our new army on the principle of universal obligation. Seven men on that committee are dubious about that plan. Only nine members strongly favor it. There may, therefore, be an adverse report which will tend to delay the action, unless Congress hears the voice of the people. Delay cannot defeat the enactment of the bill, but it is perilous. It is to be hoped that the President will not countenance any compromise. We are already employing the volunteer system to increase the regular army to war strength and recruit the National Guard. It is not likely that even the 500,000 men needed for this purpose can be quickly obtained by the old method. It is certain that the first increment of the new army, 500,000 men more, cannot be assembled except by the adoption of universal service. The responsibility for failure will rest with all the people. We have learned by sad experience the disaster that always results from the employment of untrained troops in battle, and our troops cannot be trained unless they are assembled without delay. A leisurely pace will not suffice, and futile deliberations should be discountenanced.

THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

The road to victory, the guarantee of victory, the absolute assurance of victory, has to be found in one word, "ships," and a second word, "ships," and a third word, "ships."

LLOYD GEORGE'S stress of the primary and cardinal need of the Allies, the sure means of making the submarine campaign fail, is not more emphatic than the action by which the Administration is undertaking to render to the Allies the supreme service of insuring them food and supplies. Within a year the Shipping Board expects to have built 3,000,000 tons of light wooden ships of 2,000 tons and upward. At more than a hundred private plants the orders of the board for these ships will be filled before anything else, except urgent naval construction. The lumber people have agreed to furnish the lumber at a reasonable figure. Manufacturers have agreed to do their part. The only difficulty is an adequate labor supply. According to the Shipping Board, 150,000 men will be needed in the various plants to carry out the building program on time. Since vessels of this kind are easily built, the labor required is not that of experienced shipbuilders.

The mobilization of that army of 150,000, the laying of the road to victory, the construction of these "wooden walls" of democracy, will be intrusted to the admirably competent hands of General GOETHALS. The builder of the Panama Canal takes up a task far more momentous for the future of the world. He is to be the chief engineer of the road to victory for the free nations.

The wooden fleet of more than a thousand ships, of which the first will be ready in six months, is far more important to the Allies than the naval, or later military, aid the United States can render.

A PARK-GRABBING SCHEME.

The tactics of park land grabbing make a diverting study. The grabbers are ingenious and tireless in their effort to create a precedent for park invasion. The improvement of Central Park West, so as to lessen the perils of traffic on that thoroughfare, has been under consideration for some years. Nothing has been done because the Board of Estimate and the street railroad company have not agreed on a plan of track removal. The latest proposal has been to cut off enough of the easterly sidewalk, along the Park, to permit the laying of one track there. This plan would still leave the problem unsolved, as north and south vehicular traffic would not be separated. But, in view of the more important subjects occupying the public mind, little attention was paid to it until the text of the bill introduced in the State Senate was examined.

It was found then that provision is made not only to remove the easterly sidewalk but also "to take such land "along the western side of the Central "Park as may be needed." That is to say, the "improvement" of Central Park West is to be secured by cutting off from Central Park a strip as broad as the improvers choose to make it, all the way from Fifty-ninth to 110th Street. This would, indeed, be a triumph for the despoilers of our parks. If it were accomplished, the defenders of the park system would be disarmed for all time.

Of course the conspiracy will fail, as all other evil designs on the parks have failed. But the vigilance of the people who prize our parks must never fail, and the improvement, on a rational plan, of Central Park West should not be longer delayed.

UNTO THIS LAST?

Lord DEVONPORT, the British Food Controller, seems about to lay hands on the universal, perhaps the most cherished, of British comforts, enjoyments, social customs, prime national institutions. Wherever the British Empire is and wherever it isn't, from pole to pole, in cities and deserts, by sea and land, afternoon tea is a British ritual. The custom has been borrowed by other nations and infects the world. Even the Germans have borrowed it. Cabinet Minister and the costermonger, all ranks, classes, conditions, worship at the tea shrine. The House of Commons can hardly do business without afternoon tea. It is part of the British social constitution.

Lord DEVONPORT is variously reported as resolved to "regulate" afternoon tea and as bound to suppress it. The latter seems a rash course. Probably he is going to restrict the amount, monstrous in the aggregate, of cakes and tarts and "biscuits" and what not that accompanies afternoon tea. The suppression of the rite itself is unthinkable; but so were a lot of other things that have happened.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

His Thought Was All for His Dog!

As PHILIP GIBBS isn't one of the war correspondents who are obliged to invent picturesque, pathetic, tragical, or amusing incidents for the embellishment of their narratives, and is of the kind whose own observations supply more of such material than they can possibly use in their dispatches, it can safely be assumed that any story told by him as of his personal knowledge is true. Without timidity, therefore, can comment be made on Mr. GIBBS's tale of the German Brigadier among the prisoners at Arras who asked again and again of his captors whether any of them had seen anything of his little dog, and seemed to be thinking of nothing else.

There is, of course, an obvious element of the nearly incredible in this story, for the officer in question had just escaped with his life after enduring for days the constant threat of death under a bombardment of severity unprecedented even among the additions to military history made by the greatest of wars. He had seen a multitude of his fellow-officers and of his men killed or wounded by that bombardment. He might have been expected to think only of the serious reverse which the German arms had suffered, and to show the angry humiliation that for him naturally would follow the surrender by the thousand of German soldiers who had no more fight left in them. And it was of his dog that he spoke! Of his little dog! Of "my little dog that has been with me since the beginning of the war"!

It would be easy to see in this phenomenon an illustration of Prussian brutality and callousness, or of that curious sentimentality which exists side by side with the readiness to execute cruel and savage orders that has been so often displayed by Germans since Belgium and France were invaded. But this officer, as it happens, was not a Prussian, and it may well be that the loss of his dog loomed so large in his mind, not because he was a sentimental German, but because the affection and companionship of the little animal had created the only memories to which a mind sated with the horrors and terrors of war could for the moment still react.

Such phenomena are familiar enough to the psychiatrists, and they mean nothing except that to a continuous stimulus there ceases, after a while, to be any response from the weary brain.

Another Form of Enlistment.

A new and desirable emphasis will be given by the announcement, or rather by the disclosure, of what the women in the highest of Washington's official circles are doing to the fact that a general resort to wise economy, especially in regard to food, is now of only secondary importance to the effort making all over the country to increase production. These ladies, it seems, have determined to live, from now until the war ends, a decidedly simpler life—to put on their tables a cheaper and less-diversified fare, and, as an essential aid in the elimination of unnecessary expenses, to abstain in considerable degree from the activities commonly and not very accurately called "social."

There be economists, of course, who have called attention to the serious disturbances of trade and industry that may follow such a change of habits as this on the part of people with money, and unquestionably it is better, in times of public stress, that such people should spend their money with reasonable freedom than that they should hoard it away to lie idle and useless in secret hiding places. The diversion of expenditures, however, is quite another thing from the suspension of them, and an intelligent simplification of life has to selfish miserliness only the most superficial of resemblances and produces none of its evil effects.

In a country like England the "example," as such, of royalty and the wearers of titles counts in the lower grades of society in a way for which we have no very near equivalent. That accounts for the cautious tone of the Washington dispatches about the planned economies of the Presidential and Cabinet ladies. They are too tactful to pose as the leaders of a movement, for that would be sure to excite not a little of irritation in a sensitive democracy. Instead, they let it be known merely that in the existing circumstances a rather strict refraining from indulgence in the non-necessaries of existence is now in order for all patriotic families, and they are tactful enough to be content with assuming that the arguments by which they were moved will move others.

The object at which all now should aim is not so much the saving of money—perhaps not at all the saving of money—as it is the turning of it in larger measure to such uses as will promote the general welfare and safety. That is true economy, and it can be—should be—practiced by all for what may be many days to come.

Another Name Is Needed.

It is a pity that something very much like a necessity exists, just now, for the frequent use of a word with as many repugnant associations as have come to cluster around the word "conscription." For most of us its significance is not the highly honorable one of its earliest employment, but is that of times when it meant the dragging of helpless men into armies to fight the battles of autocratic rulers in wars that were of intercst or profit to those rulers alone.

There are countries where "conscription" means exactly that now, but they are few and fast becoming fewer, fortunately. Here, as one of our correspondents ingeniously put it yesterday, conscription will mean "not compulsion of the unwilling, but selection from the willing." That definition is correct, at least as regards all good citizens, and the element of inaccuracy, being created only by the little class of cowards and shirkers, is negligible.

The really strong antagonism to "conscription" here and now comes not from those who would enlist under the volunteer system, but from those who would not join the colors under any system if they could help it. Indeed, the most vehement advocates of universal service and training are the very men who did volunteer in the days when that was the only way to get into the army and navy.

For the Lawyers Who Enlist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that we have at last taken our stand with the forces of civilization and humanity against the outlaw nation of Europe, it behooves every citizen to aid his country to the best of his ability. Some of us who were anxious to serve in the army or in the navy have been rejected because we had exceeded the age limit of 45 years. But as lawyers we can still be of service, although not at sea or on the firing line. A dispatch from Albany recently published reads as follows:

> Many lawyers who saw border service suffered heavily in loss of clients, and in some cases a practice built up by years of effort was ruined. To make this impossible in the future General Stotesbury has written to Charles E. Hughes, President of the State Bar Association, urging him to have the lawyers of each county form a committee to take over the work of any member called out on State or Federal duty, without expense to the absent lawyer.

It needs no argument to demonstrate that the lawyer who goes to the front with his regiment is in effect temporarily suspended from the practice of his profession, and is liable to suffer loss of business and clients.

I have already written to the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, as President of our New York State Bar Association, offering to take over and conduct the law business of any attorney who may be called upon for military or naval duties without expense to him during such necessary absence.

It might be well for the members of the bar of New York City and State who are similarly situated to take concerted action along these lines, and thus encourage enlistments among the younger members of the profession, who might otherwise feel apprehension and evince hesitation in the matter of enlistment. GILBERT RAY HAWES.

New York, April 10, 1917.

A Friend of American Navy Men.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Just half a century ago an English lad named Charles J. Petherick began work as a messenger in the United States Government Dispatch Agency in London. In time he became managing clerk. When his chief, the late B. F. Stevens, died, fifteen years ago, and the writer of this note succeeded him, Mr. Petherick became in name, as he had long been in fact, deputy dispatch agent, and he has held this modest but arduous and responsible post ever since. He himself would have succeeded Mr. Stevens as agent but that he was a British subject, and therefore ineligible to hold so confidential a position in connection with our State and Navy Departments.

In addition to discharging his official duties intelligently, tactfully, and conscientiously, Mr. Petherick, in an extra-official capacity, has been the friend and helper of virtually every American naval officer who has visited London within the last thirty or thirty-five years. The Admirals of today he first knew as junior—very junior—officers. His acquaintances in the navy are numbered by the hundred, and every acquaintance is a friend. And he is very much in the good books of their wives and daughters as well.

So no one but Mr. Petherick himself was surprised when on March 27 he was called to the embassy and made to listen to a graceful little speech by Ambassador PAGE, expressing official appreciation of his services during the fifty years just closed, and the personal esteem and affection of which he is the object, a ceremony preliminary to the presentation of a silver bowl, accompanied by a letter signed by all the members of the staff of the embassy to which the agency is attached.

The agency itself, by the way, owing to the increase of work since the European war began, has been forced to move into larger quarters in Victoria Street, not far from the embassy, and Trafalgar Square, which knew it for so many decades, now knows it no more.

JOSEPH B. GILDER.

New York, April 10, 1917.

GREETS RUSSIA AND CHINA.

American Rights League Cables Congratulations.

The American Rights League, of which George Haven Putnam is President, made public last night copies of cablegrams that have gone forward on behalf of the league to the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Petrograd and the President of the Republic of China. These are the messages:

Milukoff, Minister, Petrograd, Russia:

Greetings and best wishes to Russia's democratic Government, which expresses the ideal for which American independence was created.

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE.

LI Yuan-Heng, President, Peking, China:

Congratulations on break with Germany and your determination to maintain China's rights.

THE AMERICAN RIGHTS LEAGUE.

Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has generally been conceded that, at the end of the war, in case of an Entente victory, France will get back Alsace-Lorraine, that England will get the German colonies which she has taken, that Belgium, Russia, and all the others will get their part, whether in money or territory. However, it seems to be taken for granted that the United States wants nothing, and will, therefore, get nothing. It is perfectly true that this country asks and desires neither additional territory nor a money indemnity, but she does desire to retain what territory she already has and to maintain peace within her borders.

Now, there is one, and only one, sure way of security for us, and that is through the continued enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. Of course the United States is not going to war in order that France may get Alsace-Lorraine, nor that Russia may get the Dardanelles, nor does any one suppose that the Entente Allies, as a primary object, are fighting for territory and money indemnities; but if, as a matter of fact, they do get these things through our help, is there any reason why, at the close of the war, the United States should not demand that the Monroe Doctrine be recognized as and made a part of the international law? It certainly seems that we will be entitled to at least that much. J. RANDOLPH TUCKER.

Lynchburg, Va., April 10, 1917.

The New Costa Rican Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am wondering more and more each day why President Wilson does not recognize the Government of Senor Tinoco, who was recently elected President of Costa Rica. I know that Mr. Wilson declared soon after taking office four years ago that he would not extend a welcome hand to any one coming to power in America by means of deceit, treachery, and assassination, and he has since his first utterance to that effect repeated it more than once. Yet we know he did recognize as the Government of Peru a party who gained power by treachery and assassination, also Carranza before his farce of an election, and the new Government of Russia has been recognized while there are grave doubts as to its stability. There is no doubt in the minds of disinterested people who know the conditions in Costa Rica that the newly installed Government has the unqualified support of the better class there, and that its sympathies are all with the United States, while the late President Gonsalez and his Cabinet were strongly pro-German. In our present circumstances it would seem an act of policy on our part to secure and retain the good-will of all the Central and South American countries, even if we are not influenced by other considerations in doing so. H.

New York, April 12, 1917.

Proud of the South.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is with unbridled pride that we Southerners who are in New York watch the general trend of the nation in this great crisis. In reviewing the facts leading up to President Wilson's address to Congress and the declaration of war by that body, there seemed never to have been any doubt in diplomatic circles but that the South "stood pat" for all the principles for which our forefathers fought and upon which our very nation has been built. There was more or less speculation as to what other sections of the country might do, but as to the South none. We find the spirit of 1917 as great as that of '76 or '61, and the entire South standing as a single person.

The South has ever been willing to give its last penny, to shed its last drop of blood, for the cause of justice and mercy. When we consider that our country is not entering this gigantic war of the nations for any financial gain, but for moral reasons, tears come to our eyes as we thank God for the privilege of having been born in a section which so nobly proved that it holds moral obligations and Christianity above life itself.

ABNER FRANCIS McGEHEE, Jr.

New York, April 10, 1917.

Teachers for Our Armies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At a time when there is so much discussion of the difficulty of obtaining officers competent to train our proposed armies it seems to be important that we should not lose sight of the fact that England and France must have thousands of officers who have been wounded and retired because they are no longer physically able to fight. These men have been trained in actual war and should be the best teachers. I believe that if our Government should ask the Governments of France and England to detail several thousand such officers the effect would be most beneficial from a military point of view and of tremendous advantage to our country in bringing home to many of our people some sense of the reality of the war.

WILLIAM GREENOUGH.

New York, April 13, 1917.

To Save Gasoline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Economy in the use of food supplies and elimination of waste of those commodities that we all regard as necessities is a duty, and most properly being brought to the attention of the public.

Permit me to suggest that gasoline be added to this list of necessities, thousands of gallons of which are being used thoughtlessly, if not wastefully.

The business of the army and navy will call for large additional amounts of this fuel, every business with transportation features connected with it will require increasing quantities. Let those of us who are using it for pleasure do our bit by limiting our consumption to necessity—not for the saving that will result directly to our own pockets, but that there may be more of it available for the work which is absolutely necessary, and thereby reduce, or, at least, prevent, the rise in the cost of commodities due to its shortage for commercial, army, and navy purposes.

FRED. F. SHARPLESS.

New York, April 12, 1917.

LEADERSHIP.

Lo, we are gathering in our might,
A great tumultuous throng that thrills
With one high purpose for the right,
But many myriad wills!

For many myriad ways of men
Are in our beings, drawing us
Hither and yon and back again,
In counsels riotous.

Now, Lord of Hosts, on whom we call,
Grant that a leader may arise
To mold in one the wills of all
Upon this high emprise!

Who needs no guidance but the light
That many counsels cannot dim—
His own soul's passion, fierce and white,
That draws men after him;

His own soul's high vicegerency
That draws himself as we are drawn;
And, trusting in himself, shall we
Trust in him, following on!

M. E. BURGESS.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIZATION.

The Aim of the War and the Basis of a Lasting Peace.

South Bethlehem, Penn., April 12, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present generation of middle-aged Germans has been so thoroughly schooled in the duty of absolute obedience to the will of the "Fatherland," as issued by military headquarters in Berlin, that no greater exhibition of childlike and implicit faith in the virtue of unquestioning obedience to the "powers that be" has been seen in the history of the world. As a result, military headquarters in Berlin has become the ruler of the actions, the thoughts, and even of the conscience of the German people. As a further result, personal freedom, as we understand it in America, liberty of speech, justice in the courts, (in military versus civil cases,) the right of the people's representatives to guide the policy of the Government; in short, liberty and freedom and government by the people have been virtually dead in Germany for many years. The few Socialists brave enough to speak for the people's rights have been persecuted and imprisoned. So deeply are the German people delivered into the hands of a scheming, ambitious, relentless military autocracy that they do not even realize their true situation; they believe every statement made to them by their military overlords, and make every sacrifice at the supposed call of the "Fatherland" issued from Berlin.

Under such conditions, reform from inside appears nearly hopeless, except as it may come from the brave words of a few brave men yet left with clear vision of the situation; or must it come by the compulsion of the sword of their enemies? But until reform does come, until this basic condition is fundamentally changed, until the German people have taken into their own hands the government of their country and the determination of its policies—just so long will the ruling military caste use the vast power confided to it for its own unscrupulous and ambitious ends, and just so long will real peace in Europe be a chimera.

No guarantee of peace, therefore, will be worth the paper it is written on until the German people discard the Prussian overlordship. This must be the final aim and object of the continuance of the war—all other objects are relatively minor details. The Entente Allies call it the abolition of "German militarism," but this expressed aim is misunderstood in Germany, even by the most enlightened Germans. Listen to what Philipp Scheidemann, Chairman of the German Socialist Party, said in his historic speech in the Reichstag:

> Our enemies have a very different conception of the "militarism" which they wish to destroy than we. They wish to exterminate our armies in which our sons and brothers are fighting. That which we call militarism, and which we ourselves combat, is a question to be decided upon within the German frontiers.

Sazonoff, the great Russian Minister, writes with characteristic Slavic insight:

> Let the German people know—I have not the least objection to this—that if they themselves like to destroy their militarism absolutely, then the war will come to an end; but as for us, we shall never stop for one moment until we are satisfied that the curse of Prussianism is lifted from the human race.

Sazonoff meant just what we have been urging, but his sentence needed further explanation to the German people; they misunderstood his terms. What a colossal pity that the Entente reply did not take this subject for its text, and declare "the democratization of the German Government" as the real and necessary object to be attained by the war, explaining that the German people could do it themselves, and that the world would prefer to see them do it, but that done it must be, somehow or other, from inside or from outside, as the only possible guarantee of lasting peace.

The greatest present service that any true friend of the German people can do to Germany and the cause of peace, to the world and to the rebirth of civilization, is to endeavor in every way to enlighten Germans upon the topic just discussed. It is vital; it is necessary; it is the only rift in the clouds signaling the way toward peace on earth.

JOSEPH W. RICHARDS.

How to Answer a Sentry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The unfortunate shootings within the last few days have fastened the attention of the New York population on the guardsmen doing sentry duty and lead to much speculation as to what may be expected in the future. The average citizen of New York City is generally unfamiliar with the duties of a sentry and the course of conduct that must be observed toward the latter.

A regular army regulation which knows no exception provides that every one must respect a sentry. General Wood when challenged by a sentry halts and will not advance another step until so requested. The President of the United States adopts a similar course, and thus should it be down to the humblest citizen.

Therefore, if an olive drab figure suddenly appears out of the gloaming carrying his piece at port arms and commands "Halt!" do not advance. Answer truthfully the questions he asks as to your identity, &c., and remain stationary during this interview. Do whatever you are ordered to do, but above all things do not attempt to advance unless so requested. One step may prove fatal.

New York, April 12, 1917. J. T. M.

An Agreement with Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the possibility of the United States lending money and extending credit to her various allies in the present crisis, why wouldn't it be prudent, and also precautionary, while aiding Russia, to make the following provision with her:

That no money or credit is to be extended to Russia unless it be definitely understood that she is not to make a separate peace with Germany; also that no American goods or munitions are to be shipped to Russia unless the same provision is made?

HARRIET MARKSON.

Elmira, N. Y., April 12, 1917.

To Force Cultivation of the Soil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that in view of the existing conditions a Federal law be passed to the effect that any person or persons owning vacant ground be either compelled to cultivate the same or permit any one else with proper credentials to do so without charge. This law should become operative at once. I am sure that its enactment would prove of incalculable benefit to the nation.

EUGENE J. MENTZEL.

New York, April 12, 1917.

Wants Roosevelt at Home.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under no circumstances should we encourage or permit Colonel Roosevelt to leave American soil if love and argument can prevent it. He is such a national asset for enthusiasm, especially if we get in a tight place or very dark days come, that we need him right here at home.

HENRY R. ROSE.

Newark, April 10, 1917.

The Services of Teachers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am a teacher and one of thousands who will have at least two months' vacation this Summer. The Government in its general mobilization of men and resources surely ought to put to some advantageous use the spare time and energy of this not inconsiderable force of men and women. TEACHER.

Fort Dupont, Md., April 9, 1917.

CALLS RED CROSS COUNCIL.

President Names 24 Leading Men to Lay Financing Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—President Wilson named a committee of twenty-four men today to decide on a method of financing the work of the American Red Cross. They are:

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., New York; Seward Prosser, New York; Cleveland H. Dodge, New York; Frank Stuyvesant Peabody, Chicago; Julius Rosenwald, Chicago; Charles D. Norton, New York; Vance McCormick, Harrisburg, Penn.; H. P. Davison, New York; Henry Morgenthau, New York; Eliot Goodwin, Washington, D. C.; Louis W. Hill, St. Paul, Minn.; Frank B. Hayne, New Orleans, La.; John B. Miller, Los Angeles, Cal.; Richard F. Grant, Cleveland, Ohio; Judge George B. Tallaferro, San Antonio, Texas; Lawrence C. Phipps, Sr., Denver, Col.; Harry Corbett, Portland, Ore.; Joseph P. Tumulty, Washington, D. C.; F. L. Higginson, Jr., Boston; George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; Festus J. Wade, St. Louis; John Wanamaker, Philadelphia; Thomas F. Ryan, Washington, D. C., and William H. Crocker, San Francisco.

Secretary Tumulty sent the following telegram to each of the men today:

"The President proposes to designate a day in May on which the entire nation shall concentrate its attention toward the vitally important matter of financing the American National Red Cross for its responsibilities both toward soldiers and non-combatants. The President requests that you will attend a meeting at the office of the American Red Cross in Washington of a small committee of representative men from various parts of the country to consider this matter. The meeting will be held on Saturday, April 21, at 10:30 A. M."

PAY INCOME TAX EARLY.

Collector Asks the "Financially Patriotic" Not to Wait Until June.

William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, which includes Lower Manhattan Island, yesterday made an appeal to Federal income taxpayers to be "financially patriotic," as he termed it, by paying their taxes ahead of time in order to help the Government. His appeal reads as follows:

In view of the war conditions, the Government will appreciate the prompt payment of the income tax due June 15, 1917, as shown by the notice herewith. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no power under the law to make any rebate or discount on such anticipated payments, but hopes, in view of the conditions now facing the country, that a ready and large response may be made to this request. If upon receipts of this notice you are able to make such payment without inconvenience to yourself, you will be helping the Government in this substantial way.

The district includes the leading Wall Street institutions and corporations, as well as many of the largest payers of individual income taxes. Collector Edwards estimates this year's collections will be $83,000,000, compared with about one-half that sum last year.

SPURS STATES TO DEFENSE.

National Council Urges a General Census of Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Council of National Defense has sent letters to the Governors of all States asking them to create committees with broad powers to co-operate with the council in the work of organizing the country for the war. These committees will be known as State Councils of Defense, and will be made representative of the States' resources. They are already in existence in some States.

"The matter of State censuses requires the most immediate attention in this general plan of co-operation," a statement issued by the council today says. "The council has in its records the full industrial census taken by the Committee on Industrial Preparedness of the Naval Consulting Board, consisting of more than 25,000 completed reports from all industries of the country whose products may be needed for the use of the army and navy. Man power and industrial censuses have been taken in Connecticut and are being considered in other States. New York, New Jersey, and Ohio have already passed bills, and other States are preparing to take the same action."

DENIES BERNSTORFF CHARGE

Nobleman Tells of "Incredible Courtesy" of Halifax Searchers.

AMSTERDAM, April 13, (via London.)—The American correspondent of the Maasbode of Rotterdam, who returned from the United States on the steamer with Count von Bernstorff, writes an article protesting against reports of bad treatment by the British authorities at Halifax of the former German Ambassador at Washington and members of his party. The writer is Chevalier van der Schueren, a Dutch nobleman, who is a relative of the Dutch Minister at the Vatican. He writes:

"It is a pity that Count von Bernstorff has given way to caricaturing the situation, but when he invokes the testimony of his non-German co-passengers I am bound to state that, while the protracted period of search at Halifax was tiresome business, it was made bearable by the incredible courtesy and willingness of the British staff charged with the search of the vessel, courtesy which was the subject of discussion by all the passengers."

Germany has addressed a protest to the United States regarding alleged indignities suffered by members of the Bernstorff party at Halifax.

In Defense of Miss Rankin.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I be permitted a little space to say a word in behalf of the first woman

'DIAMOND JIM' BRADY DIES WHILE ASLEEP

Noted Figure of Broadway's Night Life and Keen Steel Salesman.

JEWELS TO METROPOLITAN

Bulk of Fortune of from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 May Go to Johns Hopkins Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 13.—James Buchanan Brady of New York died this morning from a heart attack at the age of 61. He literally slept into death, for his constant attendant had no warning of the fatal stroke.

"Diamond Jim" Brady's death was unexpected, for he had shown marked improvement following a relapse about ten days ago. He was on the Boardwalk yesterday and retired last night feeling much better. He called for his valet at 4:30 A. M. and asked for water, and his last word was a jest with the servant. He then went peacefully to sleep and the man did not attempt to awaken him until 8:30, an hour later than usual. He failed to respond and Dr. Clarence L. Andrews stated that he had been dead only five minutes.

Mr. Brady had been here since December in his fight to recover his health, his serious condition being superinduced by acute indigestion. In addition to Dr. Andrews, Drs. Thomas R. Brown, William H. Thayer and Hugh Young of Johns Hopkins, and Dr. Evan Evans of New York, his family physician, had been brought into consultation.

"Diamond Jim" maintained an apartment here costing $1,000 weekly. He had a glass encased veranda built around his suite and spent hours watching the crowds along the Boardwalk.

He caused a sensation here recently by purchasing a pair of glasses set with rose diamonds for his dog for $6,500.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—It is understood that James Buchanan Brady, who died to-day in Atlantic City, left a great sum of money to Johns Hopkins Hospital, to be used in developing and extending the Brady Urological Clinic, which was founded by him. It is believed that the bequest is in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

"Diamond Jim" Brady was famed from Broadway to the Golden Gate as the best-known man in the night life of Broadway, an indefatigable first-nighter, and a tireless diner. He won his title because he owned an unrivaled collection of jewels that he wore in rotation and proudly. Though he was fond of gay company and was an almost nightly figure where the white lights shine, he never took a drink and he never smoked. Each must have a good time in his own way was a saying of "Diamond Jim," and while he placed no restriction on the good time of his friends he continued his to the extent that he got in their society, in the bestowal of largess, in dancing and in the wearing of his fortune in jewels.

The friends of "Diamond Jim" tell a thousand stories about his habits, peculiarities, and tastes. The collecting jewels was secondary to the collection of friends. He liked elaborate meals and the company of pretty women, and though from 9 in the morning until 6 at night he would sell from his office at 170 Broadway, a keen man of business, ever ready to sell the railroads everything they needed from a seat cushion to a steel car, night and the wee small hours found him, and the white lights glowed. One night he would be resplendent in diamonds and the next a-glitter with rubies. Probably he knew how many suits of clothes he had but he is safe to say that no one else did. He did not dress flashily but always in the forefront of fashion.

Mr. Brady began to gather jewels about twenty-five years ago. He had a peculiar fondness for diamonds, but his passion extended to all sorts of precious stones. "His pets," he often called them. He wore a $9,000 watch and in the handle of an umbrella he had set a jewel worth $1,300. His garter clasps, his suspender buckles, and even his underwear were ornamented with jewels.

Jewels for Metropolitan Museum.

His collection, it is reported, has been left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. He had twenty-one sets of jewels, scarf pin, ring, shirt studs, and cuff links, and each set represented, it is said, approximately $50,000. So well known were his sets that no thief cared to tackle him, and Joseph Smith, head waiter at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Mr. Brady took lunch each day, said that "Diamond Jim" never had to call for help to protect his jewels.

In 1915 he dropped a $4,000 diamond out of his cuff link while dancing in a well-known cafe. It was found by a cotton broker, who returned it to him personally and was thereupon enrolled in the long list of "Diamond Jim's" friends. Sometimes Mr. Brady deplored the fact that he was called one of the best-advertised men in the United States, but this was not because he sought publicity, but rather because he lived continually in the spotlight of New York life. Personally he was an exceptionally sweet-tempered man, who would go limit to help a friend or to help some one in distress.

It was said that one could tell the day of the week by looking at the jewels Mr. Brady wore, for he wore them in strict rotation, only varying the order in honor of some special festive occasion. No. 1 was a diamond and ruby set, the piece de resistance being a great diamond ring surrounded by rubies. It was so large that it covered three fingers from the base to the first knuckle.

"Diamond Jim" once said, "Outside of my diamonds I have no vice." He also declared that New York was the most extravagant place in the world, but he added, "I like it." He admitted his own extravagance, but said that in all his life he had never spent a dollar until he had earned it. He said this of the Broadway he loved:

"Some people spend money they haven't got, or else give their money for nothing, just to show they can spend. A man will give a soakroom boy a dollar for handing him his hat. A man will order a dinner of fifteen or sixteen dishes, and half a dozen bottles of wine also goes. A man has a spat with a woman in a restaurant, breaks the $350 fan he had given her, then says, 'Never mind, I'll get you another tomorrow,' and he did. That's Broadway for you."

When the dancing craze came, "Diamond Jim," who had been an indifferent dancer, learned all the latest steps, and could only be found at night where the air was filled with the sound of the one-step or some other dance. He spent a fortune each year entertaining his friends. Only a few weeks ago he gave the Boardwalk a sensation when he appeared wearing a $3,500 flag. The base is platinum and the color scheme is worked out in precious stones.

A Keen Man of Business.

Mr. Brady was, however, a keen business man, as the fortune he made testified. He was born in Cedar Street, this city, on Aug. 12, 1856, and was educated in the public schools. He began his career as a messenger boy in the offices of the New York Central Railroad, and later found employment with the firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, machinery manufacturers. He showed decided ability as a salesman, and it was through that channel that he won success. When a young man he became identified with the Fox Pressed Steel Car Company, and subsequently the Pressed Steel Car Company, and finally with the Standard Car Company, with which company he had been identified since its organization fifteen years ago. He was the Vice President of the company at the time of his death. He was also President and Director of the Independent Pneumatic Tool Company, Director of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Director of the United Injector Company, Vice President of the Keith Car and Manufacturing Company, Vice President of the Osgood-Bradley Car Company, Director of the Consolidated Safety Valve Company, and Director of the Union Injector Company. His fortune has been estimated at between $10,000,000 and $20,000,000.

One of his most intimate friends was Fred Housman, a broker and member of A. A. Housman & Co. Mr. Housman said yesterday:

"Jim Brady was one of the greatest men this country has produced. Not only as a salesman, but as a real man. There never was an appeal made to him for money or clothes by man or woman to which he did not respond. He told me in Atlantic City this week, when he realized he was about to die, that he did not care to see his friends for fear they would feel it was the last time. He never touched liquor, tobacco, tea, or coffee, but he certainly was an eater, being particularly fond of sweets. I have seen him eat a pound of candy in five minutes.

"His will undoubtedly will be found to be one of the most remarkable documents of its kind. Johns Hopkins Hospital will get most of his money. One of his last requests to me was that his body be cremated. Jim Brady started as a messenger boy in the Grand Central Station. He met Charles Moore, sold a hacksaw for him, was engaged as a salesman, and had to borrow suitable clothes for his start. I never knew him to tell a lie, and I think that was, in part, responsible for his success."

$200,000 for Johns Hopkins.

In 1912 Mr. Brady gave to Johns Hopkins $200,000 to build a hospital for the treatment of urology, and agreed to give an annual sum of $15,000 for its support and maintenance. He did this in gratitude for his own treatment there, when, as he said, "they installed a new stomach" for him.

"I want to do what I can to help the men who suffer," he said in expressing regret over the publicity that followed his gift. It is believed that Johns Hopkins will get a great share of his fortune. One of his last requests to Fred Housman, a New York broker and a close personal friend, was that his body be cremated.

In 1904 he was a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission, then inquiring into the affairs of the New Haven Railroad. He was the personal friend and business associate of Charles S. Mellen. Mr. Brady testified that he had been awarded contracts at times for $7,500,000. He said that though he gave away hundreds of thousands of dollars every year to friends he liked, he had never given a cent to any member of any company with which he did business.

Mr. Brady was unmarried. He left a brother, Edward M. Brady of New York, and a sister, Mrs. Hattie E. Mathieu of East Jeffrey, N. H. He was a member of St. Jean the Baptist Church, Seventy-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue.

The body reached this city last night on a special train which was met at the Pennsylvania Terminal by prominent persons who were friends and business associates of Mr. Brady. The body was taken to the home, No. 7 East Eighty-sixth Street. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in St. Ange's Roman Catholic Church in Forty-third Street, near Lexington Avenue.

WILL WEAR COLONIAL GOWNS

Family Heirlooms to be Shown at Red Cross Benefit.

Descendants of Colonial families wearing gowns inherited from their ancestors will appear in a "fashion parade" for the benefit of the American Red Cross at the home of Mrs. Arthur Sinclair, at 243 Jamaica Avenue, Flushing, this afternoon. The earliest costume of those to be shown has been in the family of Mrs. A. H. Crombie since 1740. It will be worn by Miss Nadine Nash.

Miss Anna Hall will wear the wedding gown of her great-great-grandmother, who was married in 1800. Miss Rita Bowne will wear the wedding dress of her great-grandmother. A dress belonging to Mrs. Frank Saxe, which was worn by her grandmother at the ball given in New York for the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward, will be exhibited also.

COLONEL AT SON'S WEDDING

Discusses War Plans Before Leaving for Boston.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt left last night on the midnight train on the New Haven Railroad for Boston, Mass., and at noon today he will attend the wedding there of his son, Archibald B. Roosevelt, to Miss Grace S. Lockwood, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas St. John Lockwood of 111 Bay State Road. Announcement of the engagement was made last Friday, and the marriage was set for an early date, as Mr. Roosevelt is subject to call at any time for military duty as a reserve officer.

Before boarding his train the Colonel spent a few hours in town discussing his proposed army division with some of the men who will serve with him as officers if the Administration grants him permission to go ahead with recruiting. He had no statement to make for publication. The Colonel expects to return to this city tonight, and will go immediately to Oyster Bay, where he will stay pending the decision of the War Department and other Administration officials in regard to his request to go at once to France.

In the meantime the preliminary work of organizing the division is under a full head of steam. T. C. Desmond, who is organizing a regiment of engineers, reports that it is practically at war strength," and many hundreds of other applicants are in touch with the Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 13.—Colonel Roosevelt and his family arrived at the Hotel Victoria tonight. Three tables were reserved for the party. Quentin Roosevelt, a student at Harvard, and his brother Archibald met their father at the hotel. The New York party consisted of the Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Dr. and Mrs. Richard Derby, John Kean Roosevelt, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roosevelt.

Clarke's Art Rooms (5 West 44th St., (opposite Sherry's)

The Karl Freund Collection of Antique Furniture and Decorations

EXHIBITION OPENS THIS MORNING

Unrestricted and Public Sale April 18th to 21st Each Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE

JOSEPH IS TO STAY WITH REAL PARENTS

Shires Decide Former Foundling Would Not Be Contented with Them.

CALLED FOR HIS BROTHER

Boy Would Not Eat Breakfast in Home of Luxury, So is with Petsonks for Good.

Mr. and Mrs. Leo D. Shire of 41 West Eighty-second Street have finally abandoned all claim to little Joseph Petsonk, whom they took from a public institution several months ago intending to adopt him, and hereafter he will live with his mother, Mrs. Hannah Petsonk, at 893 Union Avenue, the Bronx, instead of at the luxurious residence of the Shires.

Just before the time set for the legal proceedings which would make the boy their son under the name of George Bernard Shire, Mrs. Petsonk appeared and proved her claim. Mr. Shire feels that the boy would be happier with her, and Mrs. Petsonk, while willing to give him up because of the benefits he would receive, said last night she would do everything to provide a good home for him. He will not have a governess, however. A statement was given to the newspapers yesterday by Mr. Shire which read in part as follows:

"About a year ago we decided to adopt a child and applied to the Child Placing Agency of the State Charities Aid Association. We informed the people in charge that we wanted to adopt a child and we made it plain that we did not wish to adopt a child who had any known relatives or connections. After making a careful examination of their records we found a little boy who was known as Joseph Bowrach.

Mr. Shire then reviewed how Mrs. Petsonk, because of poverty, had been compelled to give little Joseph to the care of charity, and through shame at the act had given him the name of Bowrach and a false address. Because of this no trace of a relative had been found. Then Mr. Shire continued:

"When he came to our home he received the same care that one of our own would have had. We took the child in our possession for nearly a year, and were ready to adopt him when we were notified by the State Charities Aid Association that the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Petsonk, wished to obtain possession of the child and were able to provide a suitable home for him. Before Justice Guy gave his decision as to whether or not the child had been wilfully abandoned we concluded we did not wish to keep the child from his parents, and on March 28 sent the child to his parents' home, and, so that the child might feel at home there, we had previously sent his toys, clothes, bed and all his belongings. We had considered the matter closed.

"On Sunday, April 1, however, a friend of Mrs. Petsonk telephoned to us saying that she had had several talks with the mother. She had pointed out the injustice that she was doing to the child, and she told us that the parents wished to return the child to us, inasmuch as they had realized that he was a stranger to them in manners and in language. This friend of Mrs. Petsonk suggested an interview with the parents, to which we agreed.

"At this meeting Mr. and Mrs. Petsonk, the child, their friend, my lawyer, and I were present. My lawyer had prepared a release paper and asked them if they were willing to sign it and also appear in court for the final adoption later. Before considering signing the paper they insisted on certain conditions, which I refused to accede to.

"However, I took the child home with me in order to see whether or not he seemed contented with us. He seemed very unhappy at my home and continually asked to be taken back. 'I want to be taken back to my mamma and my brother Simon,' he said. In fact, he refused to eat his breakfast in the morning, so I returned him that morning to his parents, and the child appeared to be happy with them. After careful consideration we again came to the conclusion that the natural place for the child was with his own parents, particularly as the child seemed happy and satisfied with them. After this experience we feel that the child would never be wholly our own and contented permanently with us, since he has blood relations who live so near."

Hoadley Wedding April 25.

Miss Louise R. Hoadley and Ellery James, a son of Henry A. James, will be married at 3 o'clock on Wednesday, April 25, in St. Bartholomew's Church. They were to marry in June at Southampton, but as Mr. James has joined the officers' reserve corps of Yale University the date for the wedding has been advanced. Miss Hoadley will have her sister, Miss Helen A. Hoadley, as her maid of honor, and the other attendants will be Miss Edith R. Betts as flower girl and Mrs. Shepard Krech and the Misses Dorothy James, a sister of the bridegroom; Angeline Krech, Isabella Banks Taylor, Judith Taylor Seaver and Josephine de Gersdorff. Mr. James will have Oliver B. Jennings as his best man. The ushers have not been selected.

Plans for Taft-O'Neill Wedding.

Walbridge S. Taft will be best man for his brother, William Howard Taft, 2d, at his marriage next Wednesday to Miss Marguerite Temple O'Neill, daughter of Mrs. Joseph A. O'Neill of Pittsburgh. George Hogg Snowden and Graham Youngs of this city are to be the ushers. Miss O'Neill will have her sister, Miss Josephine T. O'Neill, as her only attendant. On Tuesday night Mrs. O'Neill is to give a dinner for the bridal party and the out-of-town guests, which will include Mr. and Mrs. Henry Waters Taft, the parents of the bridegroom.

Miss Silver Weds Tonight.

Miss Helen Mann Silver, daughter of Dr. Lewis Mann Silver, will marry Walter Douglass Foote of Pittsburgh, Penn., at 8 o'clock this evening at the home of her parents, 108 West Seventy-second Street. The bridesmaids will be the Misses Margaret Bird Silver, Katherine Cowenhoven of Brooklyn, Martha Serrill Shoemaker of Philadelphia and Kathryn Decker. Harold Hall Harthorne will be the best man and the ushers will be Harvard classmates of Mr. Foote.

Miss Walker's Wedding Advanced.

Miss Rosamond Walker and Lieutenant James O. Green, Jr., of the United States Army, will be married on Friday, April 20, at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. William Ray, 220 West 120th Street. Lieutenant Robert M. Bathurst, U. S. A., will be the best man and Miss Anna Louise Moore the maid of honor. The wedding had been arranged for the Autumn, but it was advanced because of the declaration of war.

Miss Baldwin to Wed.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Baldwin of 405 Park Avenue and Garden City, L. I., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ruth Baldwin, to Captain Roger J. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A. Captain Alexander was graduated from West Point in the class of 1907, and is now on duty in New York as assistant to the District Engineer Officer.

Bridal Party for Miss McConnell.

Miss Clara Eloise McConnell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Odell W. McConnell, who will be married to Adam G. Thomson today, entertained her bridal party at dinner last night at the Hotel St. Regis. Other guests came in for dancing which followed the dinner. The bridal party included Mrs. Theodore Schultze, who will be the matron of honor; Miss Margaret Dickson, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Margaret Worthell, Mary McReynolds, and Ruth Dunning.

LANSINGS LIMIT DINNERS.

To Make No New Engagements, Aiding Simplicity Movement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The movement for simplified living with three-course dinners, two-course luncheons and tealess afternoons, to which official society is pledging itself under the banner of Mrs. Wilson, is obviously not to go into immediate effect, for there were several large entertainments today.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, who are among the earnest supporters of the reform movement, will decline all future invitations to formal dinners, but will keep the engagements already made, which run well into May, at the rate of two dinner parties a week. The Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Lane are also curtailing their acceptances.

Hosts and hostesses whose invitations to formal dinners were issued prior to the declaration of war will keep these engagements as a matter of course, but if they wish to win the approval of the Administration they will follow the example of the Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Mrs. Hamlin, who gave the first of the simple dinners last evening with a company of eighteen covers and the following menu:

Cream of Oyster Soup.
Filet of Beef with Asparagus.
Mushrooms and Peas.
Ice Cream, Strawberries, and Cake.

Fully a score of women prominent in resident as well as official circles have signed a pledge circulated today by Mrs. William C. Eustis, Mrs. Medill McCormick, Mrs. A. P. Gardner and Mrs. Charles Hamlin, to serve: "No meal of more than three courses, to observe one meatless day each week, and to observe simplicity in dress and entertaining."

In line with the new economy policy orders were issued at the White House today to keep all expenses at a minimum.

CZAR UNDONE BY TIMIDITY.

Y. M. C. A. Hears Observer's Story, Also Claim as to Rio Roosevelt.

David L. Hough, an American not long out of Petrograd, told of the immediate causes of the Russian revolution, and General Rafael Reyes, ex-President of Colombia, asserted that he had anticipated Colonel Roosevelt in the discovery of the River of Doubt, now the Rio Roosevelt, in speaking last night at a dinner of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Y. M. C. A. at the Hotel Breslin.

Hough, who was a Captain of engineers during the Spanish-American war, spent five years in railroad work in Russia and had taken an active interest in the work of the Y. M. C. A. He left before the revolution was under way, but he said the people were heated to a revolutionary pitch last December, when Petrograd seethed with rumors that the members of the Russian ministry had sold out to Germany.

"A report which made the most profound impression on the Russian people," he said, "was that certain members of the Cabinet were in communication with the Kaiser by way of Stockholm and were seeking a separate peace. This and other indications that the members of the Czar's Cabinet were anxious to submit to Germany immediately caused the revolution."

The downfall of the Czar, he added, was made certain by failure to face the situation frankly. After agreeing to meet the leaders of the reform movement and to make substantial concessions, the Czar was caused suddenly to change his mind and, instead of holding the promised conferences, he hurried off to the army, where he expected support.

In claiming priority over Colonel Roosevelt in discovering the River of Doubt, General Reyes paid a tribute to the Colonel as an explorer. He did not deny that Roosevelt first explored and mapped the river for its length. General Reyes said that during ten years in his youth he and two of his brothers made extensive explorations, in the course of which he found the outlet of the river. That was the River of Doubt," he said.

"In my belief the exploration of Mr. Roosevelt was by far more daring and more perilous than that of Stanley in Africa. But, in spite of this, justice and truth compel me to give this public testimonial regarding the discovery of the River of Doubt."

SOLDIERS HID ON VATERLAND

Germans of Tin in Full Uniform Go to Little Hans Ruser.

Twenty-five German soldiers in full uniform, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, were discovered below decks on the big liner Vaterland at Hoboken yesterday.

But they were made of tin.

They were put into a box and sent to Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port, who decided that the best thing to do with the business would be to present them to Hans Ruser, Jr., son of the Vaterland's Captain, who is living with his mother at Hoboken, while the elder Ruser is on Ellis Island. This was done, greatly to the youngster's delight.

No report has been made by the engineering experts employed by the Government as to the damage done to the interned German ships below decks, and it is not expected that a report will be ready for two weeks.

As all the fires on the German liners were extinguished when they were taken over by the Government, the pumps could not be worked to get the water out of the bilges, which has to be done frequently to prevent water flowing into the holds. Collector Malone arranged yesterday with the New York Fire Department to have fireboats go alongside the steamships and pump out the bilges. An inspection of the hulls will be made next week.

About six hundred mechanics started yesterday to scrape the boilers and to replace small parts of the engines that may be missing.

$7,650 AT SALMAGUNDI SALE.

Painting by J. Francis Murphy Brings $1,200, the Highest Price.

The second session of the auction sale of paintings donated by the members of the Salmagundi Club, the proceeds from which will be used toward the purchase of the club's new home, 47 Fifth Avenue, brought $7,650 last evening. This, with Thursday's receipts, brings the total thus far to $14,896.

The painting by J. Francis Murphy fetched the highest price, $1,200. For an example by E. H. Potthast $500 was paid. A picture by Bruce Crane went for $405, one by F. Bollard Williams for $375, and one by F. J. Waugh for $355.

The sale will be concluded at the clubhouse, 14 West Twelfth Street, this evening.

SUPERSTITION HALTS CUPID.

Few Weddings Take Place on Friday, the 13th.

Friday, the thirteenth, was tabooed by society, especially by the brides. Easter week has been crowded with weddings, but there was a marked cessation yesterday in all nuptials. Even the war weddings, which have been occurring at the rate of half a dozen a day since the state of war was declared, dropped off.

The sudden slump in marriages for the day is said to be on account of the superstition of the brides. Today the rush will start again and continue unabated until next June.

The Rev. Mother Seraphine.

The Rev. Mother Seraphine of the College of New Rochelle died on Thursday night, in her seventy-ninth year. Before she joined the Ursaline Order she was Miss Lavinia Leonard, a descendant of the Leonard family which settled Leonardtown, Md. She joined the Roman Catholic Church when she was 18 years old. Mother Seraphine wrote many plays, among them "Ursula of Brittany," "Clothilde of France," "Joan of Arc," "Jane Grey," "Phantom Queens," and "A Princess of Meath." She left a manuscript on Dante.

KILLED IN WAR AT 70, PENNED DEATH NOTICE

Prof. Caspar Gregory of Leipsic, Philadelphia Born, Volunteered When the War Began.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 13, (via London.)—At the age of 70 years, Dr. Casper René Gregory, a native of Philadelphia, but for twenty-five years a professor of theology at the University of Leipsic, fell in battle on Monday.

When the war began the professor, despite his age, immediately insisted on joining the army as a common soldier, and was never known to shirk his duty either in the drumfire or the drudgery behind the lines. When on Nov. 6 last he celebrated his seventieth birthday at the front, he was made a Sergeant Major. When death overtook him on the field, he had reached the rank of Lieutenant and was leading a company in battle.

Dr. Gregory was educated at the University of Pennsylvania and at theological seminaries in Philadelphia and Princeton. He undertook many journeys of exploration for Greek manuscripts and for other scientific purposes. The results were embodied in books written in German, English, and French which are considered of great merit.

Since 1891 Dr. Gregory had been a regular professor of theology at Leipsic, but he often visited the United States, lecturing at the famous universities and seminaries. His last lecturing tour through Canada and the greater part of the United States was made in 11912. He was a member of many scientific societies. In Germany he played a political part of some importance in the so-called national social movement.

Professor Gregory wrote as long ago as Aug. 27, 1914, the notice of his own death virtually as it appeared in the advertising columns of the newspapers this morning, relatives adding only the date of the actual death. The notice reads:

"Caspar René Gregory, professor at Leipsic University, fell in battle for the German cause April 9, 1917. His family must not wear mourning or lament his loss, but should be happy that he is resting in God.

"Visits of condolence ought to be omitted. He extends a hearty farewell and a hopeful 'auf wiedersehen' to all his friends and acquaintances."

EXPLOSION WRECKS BOAT.

The Evelyn, Offered to the Navy, Destroyed Mysteriously.

A heavy explosion on the Ocean Beach ferryboat Evelyn yesterday morning at the Wilbur Dock in West Creek, Bay Shore, L. I., where the vessel was held several weeks pending acceptance by the Navy Department of an offer to put her in the Government service as a freight carrier, ignited the steamer, which was soon destroyed. John A. Wilbur, President of the corporation which owned the Evelyn, denied a report that the steamer had 1,000 gallons of kerosene on board. The quantity of fuel was small, he said, and there has been no fire under the boiler.

No persons had been permitted on the vessel for nearly a week, since mechanics were at work on the machinery.

FRANK S. WITHERBEE DEAD.

Prominent Iron Miner Was a Descendant of a Founder of Stowe, Mass.

Frank Spencer Witherbee, engaged in the iron mining industry and active in Republican politics, died yesterday at his home, 4 Fifth Avenue. He was born in Port Henry, N. Y., on May 12, 1852, son of John Witherbee, one of the founders of Stowe, Mass.

On his father's death in 1875, Mr. Witherbee entered the firm of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., which operated mines in the Lake Champlain district.

After his graduation from Yale in 1874 Mr. Witherbee took a trip around the world with his father. In 1912 he received the insignia of the Legion of Honor from the French Government in recognition of his services with the Champlain Tercentenary. He was a member of the Republican National Committee in the Harrison campaign, and was an Elector for Harrison and Reid. Mr. Witherbee was for many years a member of the Republican State Committee. He was active in the establishment of the Adirondack State Park and the Crown Point State Reservation. As a member of the Board of Trade he served on a number of canal commissions, and was one of the three Commissioners appointed by Colonel Roosevelt when he was Governor to report on the canal systems of Europe.

He was a governor and member of the Union, Sleepy Hollow, and Bankers' Clubs; a member of the Yale, Metropolitan, University, and Tuxedo Clubs; a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Pilgrim Society; a member of the Benedict Club of Port Henry, and the Travelers' Club of Paris. He was also a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and also interested in societies of learning, such as the Metropolitan Museum of Art, American, and New York State Historical Associations, &c.

Colonel L. P. Davison.

MANILA, P. I., April 13.—Colonel Lorenzo P. Davison, attached to the Twenty-seventh Infantry of Manila, died in this city today from injuries suffered a fortnight ago when he was thrown by his horse.

Colonel Davison was appointed to the Military Academy from Iowa in 1881. In 1898 he was Captain in the Fifth Infantry, and in 1900 Major of the Porto Rican battalion of infantry. In December, 1904, he retired with the rank of Major because of disability.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. RICHARD PAUL WILLIAMS, a practicing physician of Farmingdale, L. I., and connected with the staffs of the Nassau County Hospital at Mineola, the Mercy Hospital at Hempstead, and the Southside Hospital, died on Thursday at his home in Farmingdale.

Colonel CHARLES STONE, formerly a Clerk in the Kentucky House of Representatives and later attached to the New York Division of the Revenue Service, died on Thursday at his home, 458 Sixth Street, South Brooklyn, aged 60 years.

DEMPSEY P. MEETZE, an insurance broker, died at his home, 426 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, aged 52 years.

EDGAR ODIN SHIEBLER, 40 years old, connected with the firm of W. W. Harrison & Co. in Manhattan, died from pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 9 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Mrs. HARRIET STORS BUSBY, one of the oldest members of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church and the widow of Joseph Busby, died at her home, 160 Keap Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

Mrs. ANNIE CHAPPLE FARLEY, wife of Richard H. Farley, Assistant Passenger Traffic Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company, died on Thursday at her residence, 284 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

JOHN SCHNEPEL of the firm of Wanacks & Co. is dead at his home, 50 Turner Place, Brooklyn, in his thirty-third year.

JOHN JACOBS 83 years old, a retired cigar manufacturer, died on Wednesday at his home, 189 Macon Street, Brooklyn.

Miss ELIZABETH C. OAKLEY, librarian of the Northport (L. I.) Library, died in the Huntington Hospital on Thursday, aged 47 years.

CHARLES MURPHY of 209 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, a coffee sampler, died in St. Mary's Hospital on Wednesday from paralysis.

JACOB C. BERGEN, a retired hardware merchant of Manhattan, died at his home in Jamaica, L. I., on Thursday in his seventy-second year.

WILLIAM G. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer of the Pentagon Printing Company in Manhattan and editor of The Brooklyn Home News, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, aged 46 years.

ROBERT NUNNS, a contractor and builder of Sayville, L. I., died yesterday from pneumonia. He was 64 years old.

ROBERT NUNNS, a contractor and builder of Sayville, L. I., died there yesterday. He was 64 years old.

HENRY B. BROMMEL, who served in the navy in the civil war, died on Thursday night. He was 74 years old.

FAYETTE R. ROCKWELL, Assistant General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, died at his home in Salt Lake City on Thursday night. He was 53 years old.

CHESTER M. DAWES, general counsel for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, died on Thursday night at his home in Chicago of angina pectoris. He was born July 14, 1856, and was a son of Henry L. Dawes, for many years United States Senator from Massachusetts.

DANCED WITH LAFAYETTE.

Mrs. Hawkins, Who Died at Age of 102, Met the General When a Girl.

Mrs. Missouri A. Hawkins, who met General Lafayette when he revisited this country, died yesterday at her home, 20 West 104th Street, at the age of 102. For almost eighty years she had lived in this city. She was a girl of 11 years when she was presented to General Lafayette, and danced a minuet with him. Her father was on the Reception Committee that welcomed the General to New York, and Mrs. Hawkins once gave an account of her experience, in which she said:

"I tell you I was proud when he asked me to dance, as there were a half dozen girls of my age standing around. The General spoke English very well, and he shook hands with all of the girls. I remember I was dressed in a white dress—my mother saw to that—and a pair of black slippers without heels."

Commodore J. B. Collins.

Commodore John Bartholomew Collins, U. S. N., retired, died on Thursday in Annapolis. He was 68 years old. He was appointed to the navy July 26, 1866, and attained the rank of Commodore in June, 1906. In his active service he made a long cruise up the Amazon River on the gunboat Wilmington for exploration purposes.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

KRAEMER.—Dr. and Mrs. Nathan Kraemer of 254 East 184th St. announce the birth of a son, Thursday, April 12, 1917.

PODELL.—Mr. and Mrs. Morris Podell, (nee Anna Katz,) a son, at Brunor's Sanitarium, April 12, 1917.

FRANKEL.—April 10, 25 St. Nicholas Ave., to Mr. and Mrs. H. Frankel, a daughter.

Engaged.

PERLMAN—MAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Harris Mayer of 25 East 90th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Ida Ethel to Mr. Jacob E. Perlman.

Married.

BEATTIE—KITCHEL.—On Saturday, April 7, 1917, at Pro-Cathedral Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Penn., by the Very Rev. Frederick W. Beekman, Dean of the Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Dr. S. U. Mitman, Harriet Tyrrell Kitchel to Lawrence Beattie of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GODWIN—RIVES.—On Wednesday, April 11, 1917, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, and Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Mildred Sara, daughter of George Lockhart Rives, to Frederick Marquand Godwin.

HARRIMAN—PRIES.—On Thursday, April 12, 1917, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, Gladys Catherine Fries to Edward Roland Noel Harriman.

SHILAND—McALPIN.—Owing to the death of General Edwin A. McAlpin, the wedding of Miss Harriette Louise McAlpin and Mr. Andrew Romaine Shiland, which was to be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church on Saturday, April 14, at 4 o'clock, will be privately solemnized at the home of the bride, 11 East 90th St., on the same day. No reception will be held.

EDGAR-STEPHENSON.—April 12, Linda E. Stephenson to Thomas T. Edgar.

Hoboken.

BARTHOLOMEW—WEBSTER.—April 12, Elsie May Webster to Robert B. Bartholomew.

Died.

AMIS.—Thomas, passed away at his residence, 246 East 50th St., April 13, in his 38th year. He was a member of Charter Oak Lodge, 240, and A. M., and Constitution Council, 648, R. A. Service at the Church of the Resurrection, East 74th St., near Park Av., Sunday, 1 P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

Not dead, but sleepeth.

BALZ.—Entered into rest April 13, 1917, Elise Fluhr, widow of Jacob Balz, at her residence, 240 and 242 10th St., New York City. Interment strictly private. Kindly omit flowers.

BECK.—On Friday, April 13, 1917, Hyman Beck, beloved father of Mrs. Henry Horn, Mrs. Max Lipfeld, Samuel, Charles, and Rudolph Beck. Funeral private.

BILL.—Minnie Agnes, wife of Edward W. Bill, suddenly, at her home in the Hotel Majestic, New York City, Friday, April 13. Funeral services at Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Monday, April 16, at 10 A. M. Friends will kindly omit flowers. Interment private.

BRADY.—At Atlantic City, N. J., on Friday, April 13, James Buchanan Brady, in his 61st year. Services will be held at St. Agnes's Church, 43d St. and Lexington Av., Monday, April 16, at 10:30 A. M.

BROWN.—At Sewaren, N. J., on Thursday, April 12, 1917, in her 84th year, Mary R., widow of Samuel R. Brown and daughter of the late Samuel S. Rogers, formerly of New York City. Funeral at her late residence, Sewaren, N. J., Sunday, April 15, at 3 P. M. Interment at Yonkers, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

BULLWINKEL.—On Friday, April 13, Sarah Ann Vary, wife of Henry Bullwinkel, aged 75 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 11 Melville Place, near Elder Lane, Union Course, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

BUSBY.—On Thursday, April 12, 1917, Harriet Stores Busby, widow of Joseph Busby, in her 77th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, 160 Keap St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 14, at 10 A. M.

BUTLER.—Ormond J., aged 37, Friday, April 13, Elks' service Saturday, 7 P. M., 2,259 Creston Av., Bronx.

BUTLER.—Ormonde J. Butler, suddenly. Officers and members of Bronx Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 871, are requested to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 2,259 Creston Av., at 7 o'clock this evening.

HENRY GOLDMANN, Exalted Ruler.

CARLETON.—On Thursday, April 12, 1917, at her residence, 411A Gregory Av., Weehawken, Caroline Adelaide Carleton, beloved wife of Thomas H. Carleton. Funeral Saturday, at 9:30 A. M., from St. Michael's Monastery Church, West Hoboken. Ottawa (Ontario) papers please copy.

CHADBOURNE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 11, 1917, at her home, 37 Madison Av., Caroline Putnam Chadbourne, wife of Forrest S. Chadbourne, and mother of Merriam O., William M., Edward M., and Frank M. Chadbourne, in her 66th year. Services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, 35th St. and Madison Av., on Saturday morning, April 14, at 10 o'clock.

CLARK.—At Westfield, N. J., on Friday, April 13, 1917, Jane E., widow of the late Alexander S. Clark, in her 86th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 246 Clark St., Westfield, N. J., on Sunday evening, April 15, at 7:45 o'clock. Trains leave New York foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J., at 6 and 6:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

CLARK.—George C. Clark, suddenly. Officers and members of Bronx Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No

BREAD CARD'S CYCLE IS FULL OF TROUBLE

German Hotel Waiters Sometimes Steal It, Bakers Wet It to Increase Its Weight.

EVERY ONE MUST HAVE ONE

Used Slips of Cardboard Turned Back to Pulpmakers to be Made Over Again.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

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FOURTEENTH ARTICLE.

Much has been written about the efforts of the War Food Office and its organization to insure an adequate supply of food for the civilian population of Germany as well as for the army. Much has been written also about the troubles encountered by the civilian population in procuring its meagre allowance of daily food. There is still another phase of the matter. What about the myriads of middlemen who operate between the central authorities and the ultimate consumers? They have their troubles and difficulties, too, and in fact all the way around the circle these days there is a great deal besides beer and skittles to life in Germany.

The journey of a bread card as it travels from the printing shop where it originated to the pulp mill where it is transformed into some other kind of usefulness illustrates in great degree the variety and the measure of the food control. Take a daily bread card, such as are issued to guests at hotels, for example. The experience of its small sections is almost exactly that of all the other and larger cards issued to householders and good for a week or more as the case may be.

The daily bread card is a small slip of thin manila board, neither hard nor soft, but tough and durable. It is rectangular in shape, and across the narrow ends it is divided into sections, five at the top and five at the bottom. Each section—called Abschnitt, or piece cut off, in German—is good for 25 grams of bread, or was when I was in Germany, and the bread ration was half a pound a day. Now the ration has been reduced 20 per cent., from 250 grams to 200 grams per day—two-fifths of a pound, and the Abschnitt would call for only 20 grams of bread.

In Berlin, in other cities, and in every centre of population the Bread Commission, which is the active agent for control of bread provision and distribution, has certain subsidiary offices for the issue of bread cards—described as "Kartenausgabestellen" in the convenient word building vernacular.

If you live in your own home you must attend at the card "ausgabe out giving office" of your district at the stated intervals, daily or weekly, and secure your food cards, which you do on proof that you are yourself, establishment of your identity and right to have such cards, and showing that you have none already and are not duplicating, or piling up reserves or indulging in other forms of cheating. If you live in a hotel the director or manager or some of his representatives attends to the daily securing from the proper Kartenausgabestelle the various food cards requisite for the hotel guests for each day. Your part comes in going to the hotel office each morning when you come down for breakfast and asking for the cards for yourself and family for that day.

Eating by the Card System.

With the cards in your possession you go to the dining room or your own room, or some restaurant, or where you like, for your meal. The process, so far as the cards are concerned, is thenceforward just the same no matter where you take your food. Each daily bread card with its ten little sections is good for five rolls or ten thin slices of black bread. Suppose there are four in your family and you want to order two rolls each for your breakfast. That requires the ten sections of one bread card and six of the ten on another card. You may cut them off yourself, or the waiter will do it for you, or very often he produces a small pair of scissors and snips them off. He leaves with you the body of the card, which bears the date for which it is good and the statement that it is not transferable and that you must read the regulations on the back. These regulations on the back merely tell you that you cannot purchase bread without presenting the card, nor can the baker sell bread without the presentation of a proper card.

Each section bears on its face, in addition to the legend "25 gr. Brot," showing that it is good for 25 grams of bread, the number of the week since the beginning of the issuance of bread cards. It is now about the one hundred and tenth or twelfth week. That little legend serves to remind the loyal Germans every day how long they have been made to suffer by the British blockade, and helps to instill a proper brotherly love into them.

The waiter takes the sixteen sections for your eight rolls and goes out into the secret recesses of the hotel pantry or bread cupboard, or wherever the management keeps the precious staff of life, and there negotiates with the keeper of the bread for the supply you have ordered. He can get it only by the surrender of your cards. Sometimes he can't get it even then. It used to happen with disgusting regularity at my hotel in Berlin that the waiter came back with black bread instead of rolls for breakfast. If I insisted on rolls and refused to take the black bread he would mournfully retire with the little thin twenty-five gram slices and as often as possible forget to give me back my bread card sections. One had to look sharply on that score.

Well, during the day the waiters carted out into that bread pantry a great many sections of bread card. At the close of business for the night they were all gathered together and tied up in little bundles, and very carefully weighed. They would be very many, too many to be counted, and the bread commission, having made numerous experiments to ascertain the exact weight of given numbers of sections, permitted their return by weight instead of by actual count.

In the very early morning, when it came time to call on the baker and obtain the first of the bread for the day's supply, whoever represented the hotel on that important mission carted with him some or all of the previous day's bundles of card sections. They constituted his sole valid authority for more bread. The baker took them by weight, if they were very many, or by count if only a few, and duly delivered the corresponding quantity of rolls or black bread or both, as the case might be. Of course the bread cards did not pay the baker for the bread any more than they had paid the hotel for the breakfast. They were merely and only the symbol of the permission of the bread commission to the hotel man to buy and to the baker to sell that much bread. Payment for the purchase was an entirely different matter. With that the Government would not concern itself unless it appeared that the purchaser was habitually failing to make good and that his failure was endangering the business life of the baker.

Bread Cards Sometimes "Weighted."

Your hotel man was, of course, only one of a number of customers assigned by the municipal authorities to that baker. In the course of the day he received bundles of abschnitten from many different persons and delivered quantities of bread in turn. Then at night he gathered all his little sections of bread cards together and made bundles of them on his own account. He did that in accordance with the kind of conscience or consciencelessness that he might happen to have. Card sections that have been dampened or wet weigh considerably more than those which are thoroughly dry. And there seems to spring eternally in the hearts of German bakers the hope that this time the counters at the Bread Commission offices will not detect the iron bolt done up so neatly in that bundle of abschnitten, or that small round stone so carefully concealed in this batch of bread card sections. But there is a roomfull of Inspectors kept at Bread Commission headquarters for just that sort of detective work, and there are a growing list of cheating bakers who have paid the penalty for their attempts to steal flour.

It is flour that the baker wants for his bread card sections. Sometimes he turns the bundles over to the Bread Commission direct, and receives in return the order of the commission upon this or that dealer in flour and meal, or even upon a miller, as it may happen, for the corresponding quantity of the mixture then in use in the authorized bread. When I was in Berlin it was a mixture of wheat and rye flours and of potato meal. It made mighty good rolls, but the black bread, which seemed to have considerably less wheat and potato flour, was hard to take.

If the baker gets his flour from a dealer, he turns over his sections of bread cards as his authority, and the dealer passes them along to the miller from whom he gets his supply. Or if the baker has turned the abschnitten in directly to the Bread Commission and received an order from it for the flour mixture, that serves instead of the card sections, and may be passed back by the dealer to the miller in the same way. The point is that at no stage of the entire journey of the grain from the farmer's stack to the table of the ultimate consumer has there been any transfer of ownership except by express permission of the Government, as represented by these orders from the Bread Commission or these bread card sections. Each card serves a double purpose: it authorizes one person to buy and another person to sell. The dual authorization is printed on each card, and, although in only one form, it serves the same purpose at each stage in the transaction.

Every day in the inspection division at the Bread Commission offices in Berlin, in that old building where Frederick the Great had his offices away back in the eighteenth century, a great force of clerks runs rapidly through piles and piles of bread card sections looking for the evidence of cheating. Constantly they find it, too, and it usually goes hard with the cheater. There is a little rogue's gallery of bolts and stone and such simple devices taken from the bundles of abschnitten. When the card sections have been all examined and can serve no further purpose for the Bread Commission in that form they go out to be sold to the paper makers, pulped up again and turned anew into something that will help along the economic life of Germany in the period of greatest stress she has known for a great many years. And that is the cycle of the bread card.

CITY GETS BEHIND GARDEN FARMING

Board of Estimate Asks for Registration of All Vacant Land.

WARD TO GIVE LESSONS

Many Agencies Are Pushing the Movement to Increase the Food Supply for War Needs.

The people of New York are taking up in earnest the problem of garden food preparedness. Many organizations have gone into the work of making New York City more nearly self-supporting as concerns food.

Yesterday the Board of Estimate adopted a resolution looking to the registration of all vacant lands within the city limits and of persons willing to cultivate the land if it is turned over to them free. Upon the appointment of a committee by the Mayor, owners of vacant land would be requested to submit offers of it. The Sinking Fund Commission was directed to supply the commission a list of all tracts of land owned by the city available for food production. A part of the resolution reads:

> Resolved, That the City of New York, through the Board of Estimate, invite the co-operation of the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture, the State and City Departments of Education, and other agencies in bringing about the best possible results in increasing the supply of food produce by the cultivation of vacant lands in the City of New York.

As a war measure the officials of Bellevue Hospital decided yesterday to grow on the lawns and grounds of the hospital all the vegetables needed by the institution. Plowing will begin Monday.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward on Tuesday morning will open a model farm garden in Union Square. There will be two plots, one 20 by 40 feet, suitable for commuters' back yards, and one 20 feet square, suitable for backyard planting in the city. The Commissioner hopes to show thousands how to utilize their back yards to increase the food supply. He has received offers of the use of several large vacant lots, including the land at 225th to 227th Streets on Broadway, originally intended for the American League baseball grounds. Commissioner Ward will also give daily twenty-minute lectures on the tenth floor of the Municipal Building.

Ernest Thompson Seton, head of the Woodcraft League of America, yesterday sent requests to the Governors of all the States to name bodies to urge potato planting in line with the league's "Potato Patriot" movement. Several thousand boys and girls have volunteered to raise potatoes in back yards and vacant lots. Adult clubs have also been organized, and among the members is William Rockefeller, who, besides promising to raise potatoes himself, will give over a part of his estate at Greenwich, Conn., to whoever wishes to raise potatoes on it. The league will furnish free seeds for twenty-five hills to children; adults will provide the seeds for their potato patches.

Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn has arranged to allow Boy Scouts to plant two acres in Prospect Park. The Boy Scouts expect soon to announce a plan formed in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture and the War Department by which the Scouts will take part in a big movement for great food production.

The Municipal Bureau of Weights and Measures issued a rather optimistic review of the local produce market last night, saying that the scarcity of certain articles was not so great as had been predicted. The review said:

"The situation in the fresh vegetable market shows that there is plenty of Florida string beans, California asparagus, spinach, kale, and other vegetables that are selling at as low prices as they usually do at this time of the year, some articles being lower than usual.

"Potatoes at wholesale, Maine, are priced at $8.75 a 180-pound barrel. The market generally at this time of the year averages from $8.75 to $9. Shipments of new potatoes will soon arrive from Florida, and it is expected that the wholesale price will be slightly reduced.

"Buying by the United States Government of onions in large quantities for immediate delivery has tended to put the price up beyond reason at this season of the year. It is expected that liberal receipts of new onions from Texas and Bermuda will soon be on the New York market. Onions at wholesale by the crate are quoted at $5.50.

"It is reported from retail stores that butter has advanced three-fourths of a cent a pound since yesterday. Eggs have advanced 1 cent a dozen, and rice from 1 to 1½ cents a pound since Monday. Flour and sugar since Monday have advanced 25 cents a barrel.

"The markets reports yesterday showed an advance in the price of butter wholesale of from one-half to three-quarters of a cent a pound. Eggs remained about stationery with very heavy receipts. The highest brands sold for 35 to 35½ cents a dozen. The potato market was not strong, and dried fruits were weaker. Because of the Jewish holidays the live poultry market was not strong."

FLAYS FOOD SPECULATORS.

Gov. Frazier of North Dakota Favors State Distribution of Crops.

Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota advocated State distribution of crops as an essential measure in dealing with the country's food problem at a meeting at Cooper Union last night under the auspices of the People's Institute. He said that it properly organized so as to get a full return for their products, the farmers west of the Alleghenies could raise three times the food that America now produced. He told of the benefits accruing to farmers of the Middle West through the formation of the North Dakota Non-Partisan League, which elected him Governor on the Republican ticket in a State carried by President Wilson.

He made a plea for the elimination of speculators through Government handling of food, saying that the speculators of New York and Chicago were partly responsible for $ wheat. He calculated that the speculators tacked at least 32 cents a bushel on to the price.

"The Non-Partisan League of Farmers," he said, "wants State-owned flour mills and elevators, State-owned packing houses and cold storage plants, with State inspection of grain and livestock, and the creation of a Government selling agency to deal directly with the big markets."

WOMEN TO TEACH FARMING.

Training School Opens at Farmingdale on April 23.

Society women in khaki trousers and shirts hoeing potatoes and milking cows on a big Long Island farm—that is what is to be accomplished by the Women's Section of the Navy League if plans announced at a meeting at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon succeed. Last night fifteen women had enrolled for the agricultural class of No. 6 National Service School of the Women's Section of the Navy League, which will be opened at the New York State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., on April 23.

The class will live in the school buildings, where they will be charged $25 a month board for the three months of the course. There is no other charge except for the uniform. Miss Alice Carpenter is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the school; Mrs. Adolf Ladenburg is Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, Miss Fay Kellogg will direct transportation, and Mrs. Henry Moskowitz will be quartermaster. Among those on the Organization Committee are Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mrs. John Clark Brennon, Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield, Mrs. William Einstein, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Herbert Keen, and Mrs. Francis G. Landon. The agricultural course is independent of the training camp, which will open on July 5 at Farmingdale, and where the women will live in tents. This camp will be similar to that conducted at Chevy Chase last year.

Albert A. Johnson, director of the Farmingdale school, told the members of the section at the Astor meeting yesterday of the opportunities for good work by women who knew something of gardening. He said that in a radius of a three hours' ride of New York City there were 3,500,000 acres of land, of which 2,400,000 was not used for agricultural purposes. Of the 2,400,000 acres, he said, 50 per cent. could be put under cultivation.

"If we put all this land under cultivation," he said, "we could feed New York City without outside aid. It is a problem of bringing the landless people to the peopleless land."

CONVICTS FOR RAISING FOOD.

Russell Sage Investigator to Make Survey of Possibilities.

Dr. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation left New York yesterday for a trip through the Middle West to make a survey of prisons for the purpose of learning the availability of prisoners for war service on farms. He is Chairman of the Jails Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, and is interested in the employment of convicts to relieve food stringency.

Dr. E. Stagg Whitin of the Columbia Faculty, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Prison Committee, said last night:

"The convict could be set to work raising staple products, of which there is now a shortage. He is disciplined and physically fit for this kind of work. The mobilization of convicts for the raising of food is not only a patriotic necessity, but will help to solve our prison problems."

FAVORS DRAFT FOR FARMS.

Dr. Kendrick Would First Take Taxi Drivers, Waiters, and Bartenders.

Dr. Benjamin B. Kendrick, Associate Professor of History at Columbia University, believes that Congress should empower President Wilson to draft men from 16 to 50 years of age for farm service. He would start with taxicab drivers and waiters. "Bartenders and brewery employes," he said, "could be taken from their trade and put to work producing grain rather than using it up in liquor." He would also have boys of from 16 to 19 years and all college men put to intensive farming. He favored the Government's taking over and cultivating all vacant land.

CONSULTS WILSON ON FOOD.

Houston Lays Unprecedented Plans to Stimulate Production.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Intensive development of the food-producing power of the United States on a scale never before contemplated was discussed by President Wilson and Secretary Houston today.

Secretary Houston returned late today from St. Louis, where he conferred with representatives of the great grain-raising States. He laid before the President plans under which the Federal Government, in co-operation with State and local agencies, will put forth its utmost endeavors to stimulate the production and economical distribution of food.

The plans include a request for legislation giving the Government the power to regulate and fix food prices, if necessary, and to license large distributing agencies. Secretary Houston tomorrow will begin conferences with Congressional leaders to agree on the terms of the needed bills.

President Wilson probably will issue a proclamation soon calling attention to the situation. Secretary Houston, through the St. Louis conference, already has begun the erection of an organization extending into every State, through which the activities of the Federal Government can be carried on. He said the Government was counting on the active co-operation of every man, woman, and child in the United States. The Government expects people in the cities to stop the waste of food, and people in the country to raise more.

A far-reaching Administration measure to stimulate production of food upon private and public lands within reclamation projects and appropriating $5,000,000 for the purpose was introduced today by Representative Taylor of Colorado, Chairman of the House Irrigation Committee. The bill has the approval of the Federal Reclamation Service.

The American Defense Society is asking all Congressmen to urge the Governors of their States to designate a planting month from April 15 to May 15 to accomplish the cultivation of all available spaces.

The Senate Agriculture Committee today appointed a sub-committee to consider the resolution authorizing and directing the President to use any means possible to bring artificial fertilizers to the United States for thin farms along the Eastern seaboard. Chairman Goro said he hoped to get a resolution through the Senate Monday permitting the committee to hold hearings generally on questions of food supply.

Plans to preserve for food purposes possibly 20,000,000 bushels of grain annually now used for distilled spirits and for increasing Government revenues $35,000,000 a year were laid before the committee today by Joseph de Bar, President, and Levi Cooke, attorney for the National Distillers' and Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association.

CRAVATH GIVES LAND.

Lawyer Will Furnish Seeds for Volunteer Farmers.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 13.—Paul D. Cravath, who owns several large estates in this section, announced today that as a war measure he would give to responsible residents of the vicinity the right to use his land for growing crops. Each person is to have the use of from a half acre to an acre. Mr. Cravath will supply the seeds, fertilizer, and pay for the initial plowing, these to be paid by the volunteer farmers after they harvest their crops. Mr. Cravath recommends the raising of potatoes.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 13.—The women of Princeton, including the wives of several Princeton professors, have converted their flower gardens into vegetable patches. Many of the women are doing the work themselves. Mrs. John Grier Hibben, wife of the President of the university, has organized the women of the town. The Emergency Food Garden Committee is listing the vacant lots of Princeton for food cultivation.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., April 13.—The lawns of three estates near here are being plowed up to be planted in potatoes. The owners are E. Drexel Godfrey of Oceanic, W. C. Reick of Rumson, and Dr. Robert Dickson of Fair Haven. The Godfrey lawn is being plowed to within a few feet of the house.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., April 13.—P. A. Tuphy has been named Chairman of a Committee on Conservation which has accepted offers of 150 acres of scattered vacant lots which will be planted as community gardens. An agricultural expert will be hired to supervise the task. Canning clubs are being organized.

Calls Bronx Women to Till the Soil.

Miss Hannah C. Ellis of the Highbridge Branch of the New York Public Library has issued a call to the women of the Bronx to meet on Sunday, April 22, to plan for vegetable production in vacant lots. Henry Griscom Parsons of the New York Botanical Gardens will speak.

ASSAILED BY A MOB.

Pittsburgh Man Who Opposed Enlistment Starts a Riot.

PITTSBURGH, April 13.—Police reserves were called out here tonight to disperse a crowd of several hundred people who threatened the life of Theodore Cossman, proprietor of a motion picture theatre, following a street address made by Cossman against enlistment in the Government service. Cossman was arrested on a charge of high misdemeanor and committed to jail in default of $10,000 bail.

While Cossman was being held at an Alderman's office, another large crowd surrounded the office demanding that he be turned over to them. Two riot calls were sent in, and additional reserves were resisted by the crowd. Bricks were thrown and a number of persons were bruised.

What America Will Do To Help Beat Germany

The die is cast. The American people take up the gage of battle which has been forced upon them by the German Government, and will go into the war "up to the hilt" to defend American rights on land and sea, and the fundamental principles of democracy.

It will be no purely defensive war upon which America embarks, for President Wilson in his message to Congress called upon the country "to exert all its power and all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war" because "the world must be made safe for democracy."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for April 14th, public opinion as to the practical steps which should be taken is shown. The submarine peril is one of the first, and perhaps the most important, problems to be overcome. On this subject, press writers in London and Washington tell of plans already made for cooperation between the American and Allied navies. The various view-points upon universal military service, the dispatch of troops to Europe, an agreement with Great Britain, France, Russia, and Japan, for no separate peace, three steps advocated by the Chicago *Tribune*, are advanced, and arguments for and against them are presented, in addition to other plans.

Other significant phases of the world's news are also shown under these headings:

When the Voice of the American People Called For War

President Wilson's Vibrant Words and How He Was Answered by the Nation's Representatives in Congress

German-American Opinion on War With Germany
The Prospects of U-Boat Success
The Voice of Democracy in Germany
The Metric "Myth"
Railway Signals in the Streets
How the Birds Sing
The Passing Era of the Pen
Boston's Melting-Pot
Child-Crime in Warring Germany

How Europe Welcomes United States Into the War
Is the Moon a Disused Target?
The Sheep and the Goats
Team-Work in Germ-Land
Authors and Artists as "Vigilantes"
"Hearing" and "Seeing" Plays
The Churches and War
Vice-Traps in London
Mexico's Inhospitality to Missions

The Best and Latest Cartoons and Other Illustrations

A World-Tour In An Observation-Car

Those of us who have traveled to any extent are familiar with that luxury of the tourist, the observation-car. It enables the voyager to obtain a clear view of all parts of the landscape through which he is passing. Its windows open impartially upon every side. It affords a panorama of the country to right and left, of the pass ahead and of the long trail winding out behind. It shows you mountain and plain, river and sea, green fields and smoky towns, and you are free to decide which of all these you prefer. There is no complusion, no touting. Your judgment is completely uninfluenced. Through the world of events THE LITERARY DIGEST travels in precisely the same manner, giving its readers an unbiased view of all questions, all ideas, all diversities of thought. Here, as in the observation-car, you are free to decide upon your likings. There is no attempt to persuade or convince you. You are simply given a broad vew of the *facts*. The decision rests solely with yourself.

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SUBWAY SYSTEM—New maps and other illustrations, with descriptive article prepared by Secretary Walker of the Public Service Commission.

Timely contributions from Gov. Charles S. Whitman of New York; Gov. Walter E. Edge of New Jersey; Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York; Marcus M. Marks, President of the Borough of Manhattan; L. H. Pounds, President of the Borough of Brooklyn; Maurice E. Connolly, President of the Borough of Queens; Walter I. Willis, Secretary of the Queens Chamber of Commerce; Lawson Purdy, Tax Commissioner of Manhattan; Laurence McGuire, President of the Real Estate Board; J. H. Burton, Chairman of the Save New York Committee; E. W. Estes, Secretary of the Broadway Association, Douglas L. Elliman; Charles F. Noyes; J. Clarence Davies; Lawrence B. Elliman; Joseph P. Day; Bryan L. Kennelly; Charles F. Burrill of William B. May & Co.; C. S. Mead, Secretary of the Merchants' Association; Birch Helms, Secretary Advisory Council Real Estate Interests; Allen E. Beals of the Dow Building Reports; Arthur Williams, Commercial Manager Edison Company; Vincent C. Pepe; Robert E. Farley; Col. W. H. Stickles of the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company; L. Ward Prince of Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of BOAL'S ROLLS MFG. CO., INC., for authority to change its name to BOAL'S ROLLS CORPORATION. To Whom It May Concern:

Notice is hereby given that Boal's Rolls Mfg. Co., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York, County of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the Court House, City Hall Park, in the City of New York and County of New York, on the 24th day of April, 1917, at 10:15 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Boal's Rolls Corporation.

Dated New York, March 23rd, 1917.

BOAL'S ROLLS MFG. CO., INC.
By Arthur R. Boal, President.
O'BRIEN, MULVINSKY & DRISCOLL, Attorneys for Boal's Rolls Mfg. Co., Inc., 1,482 Broadway, New York City.

BRITAIN IS AIDING OUR ARMY SURGEONS

Men Now Abroad Study Information Derived from Actual Campaigning.

WILL PREVENT EPIDEMICS

Experience Gained, British Surgeon General Declares, Should Greatly Benefit American Soldiers.

LONDON, April 2, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The American soldier ought to be the healthiest soldier in the world, because he starts out supported by a medical organization that has taken advantage of all the valuable lessons learned by the British Army in its three years' experience in this greatest of wars, according to a statement made by Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon General of the British Army, to an Associated Press representative. The Surgeon General revealed for the first time the close co-operation between the medical branches of the American and British armies maintained since the early days of the war. For this fact the American people must thank Sir Alfred, the man responsible for the health of the 5,000,000 British soldiers, who has placed all the information gained in the war at the disposal of the American Army medical men.

According to Sir Alfred there are in this country at the present time four leading United States army medical men who have been studying the British medical and sanitary arrangements in France, and have visited the hospitals in England. They are Colonel Bradley, Major Ford and Major Lyster and Surgeon Cradwell.

"We are giving the United States Army the benefits of our three years' experience in keeping our enormous army healthy," Sir Alfred said. "In fact a close co-operation between the medical branches of our army and yours has been maintained since the very beginning of the war. American Army medical men have from the start been keeping in touch with our medical and sanitary arrangements, and if the results of their observations have been applied to their own organization, as I have every reason to believe they have, the United States Army ought to take the field under better medical supervision than any in the world. In other words the American soldier ought to be the healthiest, backed as he is by a medical organization that has benefited by all the experiences of our great armies.

"Of course, the United States has always had a very highly efficient medical service. The only question is whether or not it is fully prepared for the expansion necessary in raising a large army. I say this because I doubt whether those outside the organization understand its importance. The layman usually thinks only of the fighting efficiency of an army, not realizing that to be able to kill the enemy an army's health must be right up to scratch all the time.

"The first essential for an efficient army is that it be well fed. A well fed army is an army in which disease prevention has its greatest chance of success. We can't protect health which is undermined by inadequate feeding. The next essential to an efficient army is the immediate investigation of epidemics. Both of these problems have been solved by us.

"The British Army is well fed and is free of epidemics. Since the outbreak of war we have had but three epidemics in the British forces, and in each case these have been stamped out almost instantly. We did this by concentrating our best medical effort at the source.

"We learned our lessons in sanitation from the South African war just as the American Army has benefited by its experiences with disease in the Spanish-American war, and later in the big camps in the southern part of the United States. We first tried out enteric inoculation in the Boer war, and have perfected it since with the result that this disease has been practically stamped out. In our whole army we now have but four cases, five cases of enteric fever in one month.

"The United States Army medical authorities know all about our experience. They know that the problem at the outbreak of the present great war was: Has modern medical science enabled us to prevent epidemics in modern warfare? They know that the answer is, yes. The American authorities, fully alive as they are to the necessity for efficiency in their army as in all other things have learned from us that it is up to the medical branch of the service to acquaint itself in times of peace with what it must ultimately learn in time of war.

"Rural sanitation is another subject that America is alive to. This is evidenced by the fact that they have sent to us one of the learned professors of Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore to make a special study of rural sanitation in the towns in France which we take charge of as soon as our armies enter them."

'OLIVER OSBORNE'TO PRISON

Going Back to Oregon to Finish a Five-Year Term.

After spending several months here as a witness in the case of Rae Tanzer, charged with perjury growing out of her suit against James W. Osborne, Charles H. Wax, who declares he was the mysterious "Oliver Osborne," was turned over to Sheriff Lowe's deputies of Salem, Ore., yesterday to be taken back to that State to complete a prison term of five years, which he evaded by escaping from the penitentiary soon after commitment.

Wax was arraigned a few days ago on a charge of grand larceny made on April 20, 1914, by Katherine Magenheimer of 124 East Fifty-sixth Street, who alleged that under the name of Angus McDonald he obtained $250 from her to "invest in railroad securities." The police have not been able to find the complainant who, a few months ago, said she would not press the charge against Wax.

Wax said he had been well-treated during his stay here, shook hands warmly with the Oregon Sheriff, and declared himself willing to return to complete his term.

With five claimants for the $1,000 reward offered by James W. Osborne for the arrest of "Oliver Osborne" already in and one suit filed, William H. Offley, head of the New York Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who is custodian of the fund, asked the Supreme Court yesterday to decide to whom the money shall be paid. Mr. Offley seeks relief from responsibility in a suit filed in the Municipal Court by Mrs. Ada C. Smith of 210 East Fifty-third Street. He wants to deposit the $1,000 in court and let the claimants fight for it.

Appeal for Widowed Mother.

The Widowed Mothers' Fund Association, 492 Bowery, appeals for aid for a widow and four young children. The husband was a painter, and, not doing very well in New York, he decided to go to Richmond, Va. The family prospered until the man became tuberculous. They moved to Liberty, N. Y., lived there for two years, and then the man died. The Board of Child Welfare will grant an allowance after a residence of two years and aid will be needed for this interval. Gifts for the temporary maintenance of the family will be welcomed by Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, 52 Broadway, or at the rooms of the associations. Thanks are offered to the following for gifts in response to a previous appeal: S. L., $1; Sympathizer, $1; South Orange, $1; J. G. Campbell, $15; G. R. V., $2; Anon, $1; Blank, $2, and a well-wisher for two petticoats.

Appellate Division Disbars Two.

Michael J. Walsh, who was admitted to practice law in 1903, and Jacob Leon Brandmarker, admitted in 1901, were disbarred by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. The court upheld findings of a referee that Walsh had converted to his own use $200 paid to him to appeal a negligence suit. In Brandmarker's case the court found that he gave a woman $25 to furnish $1,000 bail for a client and agreed to pay her $750 if the bond was declared forfeited. The client disappeared and the woman had to pay $500, but Brandmarker insisted that his agreement with the woman was not binding because it was without consideration.

BARON DE NEUFLIZE BACK.

Representative of Bank of France Says French Are Optimistic.

Baron Jacques de Neuflize, representative of the Bank of France, has returned to New York after an absence of eight weeks spent in Paris. The Baron had sailed home only for the purpose of making verbal reports to his bank, and upon his return has resumed his old offices in this city.

Baron de Neuflize left France before the declaration of war by the United States, and prior to the announcement of the personnel of the commission which is coming here to confer with Government officials in respect to the financial aid that the United States is to render to the Allies.

The French people, according to the Baron, are very optimistic, and are confident of victory. As for internal conditions, there appears to be a lack of sugar and of coal. "The scarcity of sugar is only theoretical," said Baron de Neuflize, "for all the households have stacked up large supplies which will probably last them a year. This is not true of coal, and it is hoped that perhaps with better shipping facilities it will be possible for the United States to send some coal over to France."

Baron de Neuflize is well known in financial circles, and his sudden appearance yesterday was a surprise, scarcely two months having elapsed since he took formal leave of his friends. He had served a year or more in the war, when the Bank of France recalled him from the trenches and sent him to New York.

TRADE ENVOY TO THE EAST.

J. Morgan Clements in Quest of Means to Balance Imports.

American investment in minerals and engineering work in the Far East is to be stimulated through the efforts of the United States Government. J. Morgan Clements, mining geologist and engineer, has been appointed a Trade Commissioner by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and will investigate the Far Eastern market for investment.

"The Government in this enterprise is doing a form of missionary work that holds forth great possibilities," said Mr. Clements. The United States is a large consumer and importer of various minerals and metals it does not produce. Antimony, tin, manganese and a score of others may be cited. Tin comes from Bolivia and the Straits Settlements mostly, the Bolivian ore being smelted in the United States. The others are secured from various quarters, the domestic production being relatively negligible. Since these minerals and metals must be imported, it is to the advantage of this country to obtain them where they will have substantial bearing on the trade relations between the countries.

"It is a fundamental rule of commerce that trade follows investment even more than investment follows trade, and it is to the advantage of the country at large to foster and encourage as much judicious and substantial investment in foreign countries, certainly in natural resources, as possible."

Mr. Clements will sail from San Francisco in May, and will visit Japan, China, Indo-China, India, Burma, the Straits Settlements, and later, if time permits, certain sections of Africa.

PERU WANTS NEW RAILWAY.

Zegarra Seeks to Interest American Capital in Project.

To confer with American capitalists as to what is necessary for Peru to promise for the building of a railway connecting the Amazon River with the Pacific Ocean and to take the preliminary steps for getting the money pledged is the mission of Senator Enrique Coronel Zegarra of Peru, who arrived in New York recently. Senator Zegarra expects to remain in the United States a month. He is a graduate of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, spent his boyhood in this country and speaks English perfectly, but has not been in the United States in forty years. He was formerly a member of the Peruvian Cabinet, and his father and brother have represented their country at Washington.

"The railway has been surveyed, the consent of President Pardo has been won to the concessions necessary, and as soon as it can learn just what arrangements American capitalists now interested in the proposition will make I shall go back and begin the campaign with our Congress," said Senator Zegarra. "For twenty years I have been working for this railway project. Captain J. W. Flanagan of New York, who has large interests in South America, and who was recently in Peru, was able to back up my assurance that all which American capital wished was a square deal, and this it will get.

"Peru is entirely pro-Ally," said Senator Zegarra, in answer to a question. "I should make an exception of one newspaper down there which defends Teutonic acts. It runs counter to public opinion."

FINANCE FRAUNCES TAVERN.

New Mortgage to be Used in Buying Adjoining Property.

Fraunces Tavern, the historic building at Broad and Pearl Streets, owned by the Sons of the Revolution, is to be mortgaged for $65,000 as the result of an order signed by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton yesterday. The Sons of the Revolution, through Robert Olyphant, President, and Henry Russell Drowne, Secretary, stated in their petition for permission to mortgage the property that $15,000 is to be used to pay off the present mortgage and the remaining $50,000 will be applied to the purchase of the adjoining property at 101 and 103 Broad Street.

The officers of the organization say that the New York Chapter now contains 2,300 members and that the present Fraunces Tavern is too small to accomodate a well-attended meeting or to house properly the Revolutionary relics contained there.

RUBBER MEN MUST HELP.

Barauch Calls for Their Co-operation—Oil Interests to Come Next.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—Rubber producers and manufacturers will be called upon to co-operate fully with the Government in meeting wartime needs. Commissioner Barauch, Chairman of the Committee on Raw Materials, of the Council of National Defense, announced to-day the appointment of the following committee to carry out this purpose:

A. Marks, of the Diamond Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio; Fred Hood, of The Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, Mass.; Stuart Hotchkiss, of the General Rubber Company, New York.

"This committee," Mr. Barauch's announcement says, "will have charge of securing for the Government a speedy and adequate supply of rubber."

$34,000,000 WAR INSURANCE.

Over $4,000,000 Bombardment Policies Written by Boston Companies.

BOSTON, April 13.—Insurance men said today that bombardment policies amounting to more than $4,000,000 had been written in this city since domestic companies were advised this week that they could accept such risks. Previously, they said, $30,000,000 in insurance had been taken out here by property owners against loss caused by explosions. The bombardment policies also cover fire losses resulting from attack by enemy warships.

The zone system of rates prevails in bombardment policies, cities nearest the coast paying the highest rate. Most companies, it was said, had adopted the general plan of adding a bombardment clause to explosion policies.

AETNA BONDHOLDERS APPOINT COMMITTEE

Name Prominent Bankers and Financiers to Protect Their Interests.

$2,188,050 IS OUTSTANDING

Explosives Company Suffered from Undertaking War Contracts Beyond Its Capacity.

Announcement was made yesterday of the appointment of a protective committee for holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the Aetna Explosives Company, Inc. There is outstanding only $2,188,050 of the issue.

The committee is composed of E. R. Duer, Vice President of the Finance and Trading Corporation; Edward R. Tinker, Jr., Vice President of the Chase National Bank; F. N. B. Close, Vice President of the Bankers' Trust Company; A. G. Fay, formerly President of the old Aetna Powder Company; Evan Randolph, Vice President of the Girard National Bank, Philadelphia, and A. W. Bullard of Chicago. The Bankers' Trust Company is the depository for the committee, and Messrs. Sullivan & Cromwell are counsel.

The Aetna is one of the munition companies which has suffered from undertaking war contracts beyond its capacity. Its affairs have been administered by a committee of bankers for several months, following the discovery that it had inadequate working capital. The company was formed three months after the beginning of war to acquire the Aetna Powder Company, the Miami Powder Company, the Keystone National Powder Company, and several other concerns making powder or its constituents. By January, 1916, it had unfilled orders for more than $50,000,000 on its books.

Receipt of such large orders transformed the Aetna from a company doing a small commercial business, amounting to about $6,000,000 per annum, into a concern contracting for ammunition business far beyond its existing facilities. Delays in the completion of new plants which had been laid out, and the unexpectedly large cost of building made it necessary to raise $8,400,000 through the sale of common stock, from the proceeds of which $4,000,000 of notes were cared for. Stockholders took only half of the new shares offered to them, the balance falling on the underwriters.

The protective committee has issued a call for the immediate deposit of bonds with the Bankers Trust Company. The committee stated that prompt action by the bondholders was deemed necessary for the proper protection of their interests.

JERSEY OFFERS WATERWAYS

Asks Government to Take Over and Improve the Inland System.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 13.—Counsel from all of the civic organizations of South Jersey, representing property interests of more than $200,000,000, attended the hearing given here today by the United States Army engineers on the bill before Congress authorizing the Government to take over and finish the inland waterway system from Sandy Hook to Cape May. The project was heartily indorsed.

State Senator Emerson L. Richards, for the State administration, declared that New Jersey was ready to contribute. He said that the waterway would be of strategic importance, especially during the present crisis. Submarines and smaller war craft could be taken safely from New York to Philadelphia without having to venture out in the ocean when the system is deepened to fifteen feet, as provided by Congress.

MAJOR HARRISON BANKRUPT.

Mining Engineer Schedules Debts to New York People.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., April 13.—Major Duncan B. Harrison, a retired cavalry officer who was wounded in the Philippine campaign, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, claiming liabilities of $28,715.90 and assets of $1,250.87, the latter including half a million dollars in worthless mining stock.

Major Harrison is now a mining engineer, claiming Rangeley Lakes, Me., as his residence. He formerly lived in New Rochelle, N. Y.

Among the principal debts as set forth in the schedule are $7,208.28 to E. C. Hurlburt estate, care of O. F. Hibbard, New York, on loan; $2,016 to Ralph Kellogg, care of Munsen Steamship Company, New York, on loan; $5,157.29 to Enrico Branchi, New Rochelle and New York, judgment and costs; $1,904 to J. A. Ripley, care of Harris Winthrop Company, Wall Street, New York; $4,300 to Mrs. I. L. Rice, Seventy-third Street and Broadway, New York, on loan, and Alfred I. du Pont, Wilmington, Del., $5,000, on loan.

ITALY EXPLAINS BUDGET.

Says Tax Returns Leave Margin for New Loans.

ROME, April 13.—Italian official circles are anxious to prove to the United States, which is about to enter for the first time into financial relations with Italy, the strength of the Italian budget. From an official statement issued today it appears that only 15,500,000,000 francs in war debts have been contracted, while the new taxes available for the ensuing nine months of the present fiscal year will amount to 900,000,000 francs more than during the former war.

It is expected that the surplus this year will be 1,000,000,000 francs. Thus, after paying interest on the present debts at 5 per cent., a large margin will exist for the payment of interest on new loans.

SELMAR HESS LEFT $500,000

Will of Father-in-Law of Abram I. Elkus Filed for Probate.

The will of Selmar Hess, father-in-law of Abram I. Elkus, Ambassador to Turkey, which was filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate estimated at more than $500,000. Ambassador Elkus receives articles to be chosen from the decedent's personal belongings. His children, Ethel, Catherine, and James Elkus, also receive their choice of their grandfather's personal effects.

The residuary estate is divided equally between Mrs. Gertrude R. H. Elkus, wife of the Ambassador, her sister, Mrs. Ruth J. Albert, and brother, Alfred Hess. Personal effects are distributed among other relatives and friends. The sum of $5,000 goes to Julius Hess and $6,000 to Franziska Mendelshauser. Mr. Hess died on Feb. 26 last at 956 Madison Avenue. He was a resident of Seabright, N. J.

Mathias Haffen Estate $922,991.

The estate of Mathias Haffen, who died Jan. 23 last and was a brother of Louis F. Haffen, former Borough President of the Bronx, was appraised in Bronx County yesterday at $922,991. Practically the entire estate goes to his wife, Mrs. Wilhelmina Haffen. The bulk of the property consisted of mortgages. Mr. Haffen was President of the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company until 1914, when he sold out to Colonel Jacob Ruppert.

To Plan Relief for Turkish Famine.

Nearly two hundred experts on Turkey and other persons from that country and from various parts of America who are interested in the problem of extending relief to the hundreds of thousands who are in danger of starvation there will meet in conference today and tomorrow at 25 Madison Avenue. It is expected that ex-Ambassador Morgenthau, Cleveland Dodge, Dr. Worth Tippy, and others will speak. A program for a greatly enlarged campaign will be discussed.

APPEAL IN DU PONT SUIT.

Defendants Contend There Has Been No Breach of Trust.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 13.—Announcement was made today that an appeal would be taken in the du Pont Powder Company stock suit, in which the United States Court yesterday handed down a decision in favor of Alfred I. du Pont and others, who were the complainants.

The case involves stock having a market value of more than $50,000,000. Alfred I. du Pont and others assert it belongs to the powder company and not to the President and certain Directors, who purchased it from T. Coleman du Pont.

A statement made at the offices of the du Pont Company today said in part:

"Counsel for the defendants did not question the soundness of the law as to the duty of Directors toward stockholders of a corporation, but they did contend, and will continue to contend, that the facts in this case do not show that there was either moral or legal breach of trust."

Pierre S. du Pont has written a letter to the stockholders, in which he says that "no finding of bad faith, betrayal of trust, or wrongdoing of any kind" against the Directors was made in Judge Thompson's decision.

MINERS PRESS WAGE PLEA.

Another Fruitless Conference with Soft Coal Operators.

Employers and employes from the bituminous coal mines of the central fields, which include Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana, continued in conference at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, but failed to agree concerning the application of 225,000 miners for increases in their pay. Delegates to the conference representing the operators of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania expressed themselves as willing to grant a 5 per cent. increase, but the Illinois delegates said that they were not prepared to give any increase, and those from Indiana were noncommittal.

The miners, through John P. White, International President of the United Mine Workers of America, and other representatives in the conference, insisted that the men should have increases amounting to approximately $3 1-8 per cent.

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Sharp Advances Have Occurred in Foodstuffs and Metals.

As a result of the wildest leap it has shown yet, growing out of the steady and rapid advance in wheat, flour touched the $11-a-barrel mark at wholesale this week, according to Dun's list of commodities prices. This is a record wholesale figure, for recent years, at least. The increased price strength of foodstuffs generally and the sharp advances shown by many items in the metals list were among the week's other features. Eighty advances were included in the 96 changes shown, against 51 advances in 72 changes last week.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on 42 commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans, mar., ch., 100 lbs.	$13.50	$13.00	$7.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.10	.09½	.09¾
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.10½	.09⅞	.10½
Stand. brown, sheet., yd.	.12½	.12	.08¼
Print cloths, 38½-in.	.08¾	.08	.05¾
Butter, cream, extra, lb.	.46	.44	.37½
Cheese, f. c., fr., spec., lb	.27	.27	.18½
Eggs, West., ins., doz.	.33	.33	.29½
Lard, prime, contract, lb.	.23	.23	.21¼
Prime, $0.40 C.&F. Hk.	.11	.11	.09
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.08½	.08½	.03½
Raisins, lb.	.08½		.07
Flour, Spg. pat., bbl.	11.00	10.15	6.25
Flour, Spg. clear, bbl.	10.00	9.15	5.25
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.47½	2.20½	1.38
Corn, No. 2 mix., bush.	1.49¼	1.41½	.83
Oats, No. 2 white, bush.	.78½	.77½	.51
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.15	1.15	1.45
Hides, Chi., pk., No. 1, lb.	.30½	.29	.23
Hides, Chi., crown native, lb.	.30	.29	.21½
Leather, hemlock sole, lb	.37	.37	.35
Leather, union backs, lb.	.82	.82	.62
Iron, pig, F. No. 2, Phil., ton.	41.00	40.00	20.50
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	75.00	70.00	45.00
Copper, lake, lb.	.33¼	.32¾	.23¼
Copper, Electro., N. Y., lb.	.33	.34	.20½
Lead, New York, lb.	.06½	.06½	.07½
Tin, New York, lb.	.53	.54½	.38½
Petroleum, ref., gal., in bbl.	.12	.12	.12
Beef, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	9.25	9.25	8.00
Hogs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	15.90	15.35	9.70
Sheep, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	10.70	10.40	7.00
Lambs, live, Chi., 100 lbs.	21.10	20.85	11.62½
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	19.25	18.60	12.00
Mess pork, Chi., bbl.	38.00	34.50	22.00
Rice, fancy head, lb.	.06¾	.06¼	.05
Rubber, up-river Para, lb.	.76½	.76	.73½
Sugar, fine, gran., 100 lbs.	7.50	7.25	7.15
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.22	.20	.18½
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.18	.18	.19
Potatoes, bbl.	9.50	8.00	4.00
Wool, avg. 100, Phil., lb.	.87.9	.87.9	.85.9

Only three of the week's thirty-five changes in foodstuffs were declines. Heading the list of advances came flour, with a rise of 90 cents a barrel on Winter patent and advances of 50 cents a barrel on Spring patent and on Spring and Winter clear. At Chicago there was a solid advance in the prices quoted on the major provisions, save on five beef, which did not change. Bacon was higher here, but hams were steady.

In the dairy products the advances were all supplied by butter, as a result of an active demand and only moderate supplies, though cheese was firmer without doing much quoting change. The year's heaviest receipts of eggs to date, however, sent prices down on both the fancy nearby and best Western grades. Both are still well above the corresponding 1916 price.

All of the vegetable changes were upward, including beans, turnips, potatoes and red onions. Neither fresh nor dried fruits showed marked fluctuations one way or the other, though the undercurrent appeared firm enough. Both of the basic grades of Brazilian coffee advanced, while fine and fair Formosa tea also moved up. Molasses and syrups went up as did the leading raw sugars and fine granulated. A drop in Zanzibar cloves was the only change.

Increases of $10 a ton in forging billets at Pittsburgh and $5 a ton in basic pig iron were the features of the week's metals changes. All grades of pig iron went up, in fact, as did Bessemer billets at Pittsburgh. Lead and tin are advanced, and the prolonged decline in coke was broken. Antimony, copper, and spelter supplied the only declines. The effect of adverse Government crop reports was plainly visible in the grains prices, where wheat, corn, oats, rye, malt, and malting barley all advanced for the second successive week.

Eight of the 21 changes in the combined markets for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were downward. There were few real features to these changes. The leather list continued steady at recent figures, while in the hides there were no declines for the first time in quite a while. On the other hand, advances were registered by No. 1 native packer, No. 1 country steer, No. 1 heavy cow, and No. 1 buff stock. Tallow was higher here.

The upward trend of cotton, coupled with active buying in the forepart of the week, again forced up prices on gray, bleached, and colored cloths. Higher prices on several worsted and woolen fabrics were also reported. A drop in Chinese raw silk and advances in hemp, jute, paper, crude rubber, and turpentine completed the week's changes.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	1917.	Increase.
1st week April	$35,441	$2,598

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM, (Lines East and West)—

1st week April	2,143,851	230,691
July 1-April 7	79,276,974	5,961,409

Mobile & Ohio:

1st week April	347,454	21,019
July 1-April 7	2,558,491	482,020

Georgia Southern & Florida:

1st week April	46,509	994
July 1-April 7	2,186,855	283,776

Miscellaneous.

Sales of the ACME TEA CO. for the five weeks ended April 7 were $2,355,078, comparing with $1,761,648 for the corresponding period last year.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO. OF AMERICA combined results of operations of the parent company and its subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits for the year	$3,006,935
Dividends paid on preferred stock	816,300
Balance	$2,745,000
Dividends paid on common stock	1,901,340
Surplus	$41,708
Previous surplus	3,339,428
Profit and loss surplus	$3,381,136

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber looking at infants', children's, and juniors' coats of the better make; bring samples. Mr. Charles, 19-21 West 36th, 6th floor.

PLUSH.—Open for all kinds; spot cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

VELOUR.—Open for Stevens 482, green, and 484 gold. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

Offerings to Buyers

COATS.—3,000 poplin coats to ship today. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS, SUITS, to close; good styles; all shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS, Suits.—Entire Spring stock left at your price. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

DRESSES, to close; snappy styles; all fashionable shades. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

GARMENTS.—10,000 garments on the rack for sales, including our wonderful tailor-made braided poplin suits at $7.50; call and be convinced. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th.

MILAN, HEMP, WHITE—5,000 pieces, choice quality; new bleach. Spring 1722.

POPLIN.—Whitman's 787, 36-inch Joliet velveteen, $1.25; black astrachan; cheap. Greeley 4377.

POPLINS, 25 black, $1.27½; Copen., $1.47½; serges, Poiret twills, cheap. Farr. 9812.

RAINCOATINGS.—Am retiring from business, and offer rubberized materials and cravenetted tweeds to close. L. Felsenheld, 141 West 36th St.

SERGE.—Amoskeag 4002, Navy 7614; also 6122 French serge; velours for sale. Greeley 4376.

SERGES.—Black and navy serge. Whitman, No. 94, Farr. 4078.

SHANTUNG, 50 pieces, 35 ounce, at $9 net. S. Simon, 137 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Lowest quotations in United States; samples and prices submitted. Snap Fastener Co., 1,828 Broadway, Greeley 2982.

SUITS AND COATS.—Taffetas for immediate delivery at low prices. A. Leff, 127 West 25th St.

SUITS.—100 tailored and braided navy and black, at reduced prices. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 4¼@4½ per cent. for the best names Thursday 4¼@4½

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Not So Good as It Looked.

From things that are being said among sellers of small wares, men who have gone into the snap fastener manufacturing business are not finding the grass so green as it looked at first sight. Though there is no denying the fact that prices on these fasteners rose from about 85 cents to agreat gross to $15 on some sizes, as a result of the cutting off of imports from the other side, they began to drop as soon as the domestic production made itself felt. While still very high as compared with before-the-war prices, fasteners can now be had a good deal cheaper than at this time last year. The chances are that prices will continue to drop as production increases. Then again, it is said that numerous complaints have been received by users of certain domestic snaps, charging that they do not do about everything but fasten.

Gray Goods Sales Small.

Buying of staple gray goods was light in this market yesterday, for the simple reason that for the most part buyers went after cloths that were not to be had. In other words, they gave most of their attention to nearby stuff, which was not only scarce, but high. This attention was largely confined to print-cloths, and among the day's sales were such constructions as 38½-inch 64-60s and 64-56s for April shipment at 8¾ and 8¼ cents respectively. Khaki cloths were also in good demand, and there was some pretty fair business done in sateens on other specialities. Closing spot print-cloth prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	11c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 76-70s	10½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7½c
39-inch, 56-44s	7c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

Summer Coat Business Starts.

The demand for Summer coats and capes has gotten into its stride, and manufacturers are assured of a profitable business. These coats come entirely within the novelty class, and, while the buying keeps up profits will be exceptionally good. The coats being shown are designed along rather simple lines in general, with the pointed shoulder collar as the dominating note. High colors are the rule rather than the exception, and three shades particularly are desired—rose, gold, and apple green. Tans and grays are also good sellers. The fabrics incline in the better class of garments to the soft finished variety, usually velours.

Government Orders Secret.

A rather strict injunction is laid down, upon those who have been given Government goods to make, regarding the secrecy that shall be maintained regarding such orders. It is understood in the woolen trade, which is the first to which the buyers go, that some business has already been placed. The order for 30,00,000 yards of cloth reported to have been placed with the leading factor has now been whittled down by rumor to 10,000,000 yards. Another order is said to have been placed for a certain amount of goods at a stipulated profit of 7½ per cent. to the maker.

Wide Use of Pile Fabrics.

From the business taken by the pile fabric manufacturers, the volume of sales for the next Fall season will probably aggregate the biggest in the history of the industry. The chief factor in the demand is the need found by the garment manufacturers of substituting imitations of fur for the real article, which is very high priced. The fact, too, that importations are less than they have been is bringing additional business to the domestic makers. A variety of goods are obtainable, ranging from the ordinary plush and velvet to cloths so processed that they would be taken at a glance for pelts. Linings have been advanced, but they are still at levels that make the fur imitations preferable from a price standpoint.

Separate Skirts Moving Well.

While repeat business is still being done on separate skirts for seasonable street wear, the bulk of the present good volume of orders calls for wash and sport goods. Wash skirts are especially good, with white heading the list of popular shades. The favored materials at the moment include plain and fancy taffetas, striped effects and plaids, tussahs, wash satins, jersey cloth, gabardines, alpacas, and special fabrics that are said to be linen substitutes. The style features include less width at the bottoms than heretofore, less treatments of belts, pockets and pleats, shirring at the waistline, and Russian stitching.

Waist Demand Picks Up.

Despite the continuance of overcoat weather, buyers of waists appear to be backing strongly their belief that Spring will get here some time by placing liberal orders for this merchandise for prompt delivery. Silk, linen, and cotton models are all doing well, especially in white and in such shades as gray, pale pink, ecru, coral, &c. Waists are shown, both with and without collars, with sailor and other low effects leading the demand. There is said to be an improving demand for short sleeves, particularly in the better goods, and some betterment in the business done on back-fastening models is told of.

Laces Still Wavering.

While reports from various quarters of the trade indicate that a better business has been done on laces, especially those wanted for trimmings, than really had been expected at the opening of the season, it is more or less candidly admitted that the failure of the retail trade to take them up in a big way is keeping sales totals below last year's in more than one case. Aside from imitation filets and certain novelties there appears to be no real demand for anything in the line of laces, though real filets have had a fair run with the higher class trade. With Paris more favorably inclined than it has been, however, the trade is getting set for a nice Fall business. In the line of embroideries, the most active things are sports effects in attractive colorings and patterns.

Foodstuffs Dealers Uneasy.

These are not very pleasant days for sellers of canned and other prepared foodstuffs at retail, and the reason is the advance that has had to be made on such things as prepared soups, beans, olives, potato chips, &c. A housewife, after paying her favorite grocer 12 cents for a package of chips, is not very much pleased to learn from a friend that the latter's pet store, which has a supply on hand that was bought at the old wholesale price, is still selling them for 10 cents. The same is true of the soup, the beans, and the olives. In one case reported recently, a certain chain store sold for 10 cents the same brand and size of canned ripe olives that an independent store across the way sold for 18. In a third store the price was 15 cents. From all accounts, the chain stores seem to be the best supplied with old-priced stock. Either that or they are willing to stick to the old retail prices as "leaders."

Underwear Business All Taken.

Fall underwear has been practically sold up for the entire manufacturing season. Ordinarily the agents get busy in January and February, and by this time consider themselves lucky if 75 percent. of their production is taken up. The remaining 25 per cent. is booked throughout the period up to July. The local trade is usually the last to place its requirements in the hope of getting better posted on the demand and, if possible, to secure price inducements. This year, however, the local retailers have made sure of their supplies by early ordering.

DRY GOODS TRADE IS BUSY.

Road Sales for Fall Delivery Exceed Those of a Year Ago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Wholesale distribution of dry goods for the current week is running about even with the very heavy volume in this period a year ago. Road sales for immediate shipments are about the same as in the week 1916, while road sales for Fall delivery are much in excess of the corresponding period last year.

"Customers have been into market in smaller numbers. Collections for the week are larger than in the same period last year. The cotton market is very firm."

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

PROSPECT FURNITURE CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Prospect Furniture Co., Inc., of 708 Westchester Avenue, by these creditors: Max Druckman, $82; Jacob Druckman, $350; Chautauqua Cabinet Company, $200, and Teli City Furniture Company, $100. Liabilities are said to be $12,000, and assets, $8,000.

VICENZO BRESCEA, formerly merchant tailor at 447 East 116th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $1,770, and no assets. This is his second time in bankruptcy. He filed a petition on April 20, 1915, which was dismissed without a discharge.

POKRESS BROS. & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed a petition in bankruptcy filed on March 24 against Pokress Bros. & Co., formerly manufacturers of ostrich feathers, at 3 East Thirty-seventh Street, on a settlement at 15 cents on the dollar, payable 7½ cents cash and 7½ cents in note at six months.

GREENWICH HAT WORKS.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on March 24 against the Greenwich Hat Works, manufacturer of women's hats, at 3 East Thirty-seventh Street, on a settlement with creditors at 15 cents on the dollar. Meyer Pokress, Samuel Kahn, Inc., manufacturer of paints, at 149 Chambers Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $7,650, and assets $654, in accounts.

CHARLMARK, dealer in dairy products, at 102 East 105th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities, $4,172, and assets, $715.

MORRIS BRAAF.—Judge Mayer has appointed Joseph A. Kohlmeyer receiver for Morris Braaf, shoe dealer at 198-200 Rivington Street; bond $5,000. It was alleged that on April 12 he removed forty-six cases of shoes, which he sold to which creditors, to his brother, Abraham, also in the shoe business, and when questioned by creditors he said they had been given in payment of a debt of $2,000. It is alleged that on March 1 he paid to his brother $1,500 in repayment of a loan.

EMILY SAVING doing business as the Parisian Model Millinery Company at 2,083 Broadway, has made an assignment to Julius A. Newman.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 251 business failures during the week, against 214 for the previous week and 301 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 48, New England 35, Southern 21, Western 60, Northwestern 26, and Pacific States 61, Canada had 16, against 19 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. had less than $5,000 capital and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 13.—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the A. M. Stone Company, Boston, by Stoneman, Gould & Stoneman, representing three creditors with claims totaling $850. Against the W. M. Flynn Company, Boston, has been petitioned into involuntary bankruptcy at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to $2,042.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. April 13.—The George W.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Rise in Prices Carried Further —Freight Rate Increase Prospect.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was much lighter yesterday, but prices showed a good deal of strength. There were net gains in the majority of issues, and while desultory liquidation among inactive issues resulted in some net losses, amounting to as much as several points, these were adequately counterbalanced by large net gains in other quarters of the list. The market was not called upon to appraise very much that was new in the situation, but the process of accommodating market sentiment to a more hopeful, and it would also seem a more reasonable, estimate of war finance probabilities was still under way.

In the early dealings many of the railroads took a conspicuous place, being favored among traders because of the expectation that a rate increase will be allowed. Reports from Washington, which were given some weight in influential banking quarters, suggested that a substantial advance in rates would be allowed to take effect June 1 in the event that the Interstate Commerce Commission investigation of the proposed increase were not finished by that time. The prospect that the benefits of the doubt, so to speak, would in this instance be given to the railroads was responsible for the more cheerful market attitude toward railroad stocks.

The bill which would give the Government the right to direct the operation of the railroads during war time was for the most part regarded in Wall Street as a measure whose effect would be to give legal support to the plan contemplated in the appointment of the committee of five rather than as a measure designed to place the Government in direct control of the railroads. The purpose in naming the committee of five was to make possible the operation of the railroads of the country as a unit so far as that might seem necessary to provide for national needs. More than that, the Street argued, hardly seemed necessary, though it was considered natural that a law should be proposed which would give the Government power to act in any emergency in the unlikely event of co-operation between the railroads and the Government failing of its purpose. The plan of co-operation already outlined was incidentally regarded as likely to have favorable, albeit indirect, bearing upon the request of the railroads for higher rates. Co-operation by the railroads with the Government might well find a counterpart in co-operation by the Government with the railroads in the shape of a rate increase which would make them all the more effective instruments of national service.

Discussion in the House of the probable scope of war taxation was followed in the financial district with keen interest. This is a matter closely related to the plan for Government financing. Just what the bearing of one upon the other is likely to be is currently a matter of discussion. It seems obvious that the prospective increase in income taxes would stimulate the demand for tax-exempt bonds, but there are some who argue that investors confronted with the prospect of heavy additional taxes will subscribe less largely than they otherwise would to a low interest bearing Government bond. In practice it will probably be found that the fact that United States bonds will be free of tax will greatly stimulate the demand for them.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.

Sixty days	4¼	Sixty days	@4¼
Ninety days	4¼	Ninety days	4¼
Four months	4 @4¼	Four months	4¼@4½
Five months	4 @4¼	Five months	4¼@4½
Six months	4 @4¼	Six months	4¼@4½

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 3 @3¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 3½@4

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4
4 to 6 months	4¼@4½

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	4¾@5

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7570	$4.7565	$4.7570	+.0010
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	+.00250
Francs—				
Demand	5.71	5.71⅛	5.71⅛	...
Cables	5.70	5.70⅛	5.70⅛	...

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	—Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.	Thursday.
4.8685 London	4.7570		4.76⅛
5.1823 Paris	5.71⅛		5.70⅛
China—			
Hongkong	56/45		56.55
Peking	89.75		89.87½
Shanghai	84.00		84.12½
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.06
40.10 Holland	41.50		41.75
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.25		32.37½
Calcutta	32.25		32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.15		7.14
49.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75		50.87½
Yokohama	50.75		50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	50.00		50.25
51.85 Russia	28.70		28.80
26.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.65		28.75
Stockholm	30.30		30.50
Christiania	29.80		29.80
19.205 Spain	21.60		21.70
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.25		43.37½
32.44 Rio	23.62½		23.75
5.1826 Switzerland	5.00		5.68

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers, 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial, 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅛	$4.70¼	$4.71⅜	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $571,501,252; balance, $29,292,338; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $110,283; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $8,220,065.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $3.125 premium.

Silver.

Par silver in London, 36 9-16d, off 1-16d; in New York, 73⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 56¾c.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4¼	4.65	4.50
Buff. & Susq.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.75	4.60
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	6.25	5.25
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.80	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	4.75	4.50
Chicago & W. I.	1917-'23	4½	4.50	4.25
Chi., R. I. & P.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	4.70	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'28	5	4.90	4.50
Cuba Railroad	1917-'28	5	5.75	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.55	4.40
Erie	1917-'27	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.50
Illinois Central	1917-'23	4½@5	4.65	4.38
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.55	4.35
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & T.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.70
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	4.70	4.50
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.55	4.30
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.90	4.30
Penn. Gen. Pfd.	1917-'28	4 @4½	4.50	4.30
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.20	4.70
Seaboard Air L.	1917-'26	5	5.00	4.60
Southern Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.65	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.80	4.50

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	54.90	55.20	54.75	55.00
Lead	...	9.50	...	9.50
Spelter	9.87½		10.00	
Antimony	34.00	35.00	35.00	38.00
Quicksilver	$120.00		$120.00	
Aluminum	*80.00	82.00	*80.00	82.00
Iron, No. 2X f'dry.	41.00	42.00	41.00	42.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 33@33½c, carload lots; spot delivery; 32@32½c, second quarter; 29@30c third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	126	0	0	126	0	0
Copper, futures	125	10	0	125	10	0
Tin, spot	217	0	0	216	15	0
Tin, futures	217	5	0	217	0	0
Spelter	55	0	0	55	0	0
Lead	20	10	0	20	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	500,175	621,142	1,110,793
Year to date	55,557,735	48,833,589	28,016,257

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
54	55	100	Acme Tea	55	55	55	55	+1
16	17	2,400	Advance Rumely	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16⅝	+2⅝
28	31⅜	600	Advance Rumely pf	30	32	30	31	+2
70	72	100	Ajax Rubber	71	71	71	71	...
⅞	8	300	Alaska Gold Mines	7⅞	8	7⅞	8	-⅛
91¼	92⅜	2,100	Am. Agricult. Chem	90½	93⅜	90½	92⅜	+2
100	100⅞	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	+¼
93⅜	94⅛	800	Am. Beet Sugar x d	94	95	93⅜	94⅛	+⅝
46	46½	2,400	Am. Can	46⅜	46¾	45½	46	-⅛
103⅝	106⅜	100	Am. Can pf	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¾	+⅞
66	66⅜	900	Am. Car & Fdry	66	67¼	66	66	...
114¼	117	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116½	116⅝	116¼	116¾	+⅛
41	42	200	Am. Cotton Oil	43	43	43	43	+1½
112	113	300	Am. El. & Leath. pf	65¼	65¼	63⅞	63⅞	-1⅛
100	101¼	100	Am. Linseed	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
95⅜	96	100	Am. Linseed pf	55⅜	55⅜	55½	55⅜	+⅜
59	60	700	Am. Locomotive	68⅝	68⅝	68	68⅝	+⅞
15¼	16½	300	Am. Malting	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15½	+⅛
64	64⅜	100	Am. Malting 1st pf	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	+⅜
101	101⅛	2,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	101⅝	101	101⅛	+⅛
112	113	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅜	113	112⅜	113	+⅛
100	101¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
95⅜	96	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	96	96	96	96	+½
50	60	700	Am. Steel Fdries	50	60	50	50	+1
111¼	111⅝	900	Am. Sugar Ref	111	112	111	112	+1½
123½	124	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	124¼	124¼	123½	123½	-⅛
50¼	50⅝	1,100	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	-⅛
96⅞	98	100	Am. Woolen pf	97	97	97	97	-⅛
34	35	400	Am. Zinc L. & S	34¼	34¼	33¾	34	-⅝
66	67	200	Am. Zinc L. & S. pf	66½	66¾	66	66	-1
80⅞	80¾	6,200	Anaconda Copper	80½	80⅝	80	80½	+⅜
102⅜	102⅝	2,400	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	102	102¼	102⅜	+⅛
98¼	98¾	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	...
15½	16	100	At., Birm. & At	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅛
107	107⅜	4,200	At. Gulf & West I	107	110	107	107⅛	+⅜
60	62	200	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	61	61	61	61	-1
54⅝	54⅞	1,200	Baldwin Loco	55½	55½	54½	54⅝	...
...	100⅛	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	+⅛
76⅛	76½	6,200	Baltimore & Ohio	75⅞	77	75⅞	76½	+⅝
100	102	100	Barrett Co.sub.r.f.p.	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	...
134	134½	600	Bethlehem Steel	137	135	134	134⅛	-⅛
125⅝	127	8,000	Beth. Steel B. t. cfs.	127¼	128⅜	125⅞	126⅞	-¼
67½	68¼	1,000	Bklyn Rapid Tran	67¾	68	67¼	68	...
...	...	1,200	Burns Brothers	122½	124	122⅛	124	+2
44	45	300	Butte & Superior	45	45	44¼	44¾	+½
21½	22	400	California Petrol	21⅜	22	21⅜	22	+⅝
161	162	5,400	Canadian Pacific	160⅜	163	160½	162½	+2⅛
86⅝	87	5,900	Central Leather Co	87½	87⅝	86⅞	87	+⅛
35	36	900	Cerro de Pasco	35½	35½	35	35½	...
60½	60⅝	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio	60	60⅝	60	60⅝	+⅛
23	23⅜	300	Chicago & Alton pf	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
35	35½	700	Chi. Great West. pf	35	35	35	35	+1½
80⅜	80½	4,200	Chi., Mil. & St.	80¾	81	80¼	80⅞	+⅝
114⅞	115¼	400	Chi. & Northwest	115	115½	114⅞	115	...
47½	47¾	700	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. cfs.of d.2d pd.	46¾	47½	46½	47½	+1
36⅜	36⅞	800	Chi. R. I. & P. w. i.	36¾	37	36¾	36⅞	...
83	84	100	Chi., Rock Island & P. 7 p. c. pf. w. i.	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾	...
83	84	100	Do., odd lots	82	83¾	83	83¾	...
70½	71½	600	Chi., Rock Island & Pac. 6 p. c. pf. w. i.	70½	70½	70¼	70¼	+⅛
22⅜	22⅞	700	Chile Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+⅛
54⅞	55	900	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55	...
45½	45¾	1,000	Chi. Pneu. & Iron	48	48¼	47⅝	48⅜	+⅜
27	27⅛	500	Col. & Southern	27¼	27	25½	27	+⅛
54	57	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	-⅝
44	44¼	700	Columbia Gas & El	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	...
116¾	118	1,900	Consolidated Gas	117	117	116¾	117	+⅛
23¾	23⅞	1,300	Corn Products Ref	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23⅞	+⅛
63¼	63⅝	2,800	Crucible Steel	63⅜	64¼	62⅞	63¼	+¼
45¼	46	2,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	46	46⅜	45¼	45¾	+¾
97½	99	100	Deere & Co. pf	98	98	98	98	...
121¾	122	2,750	Delaware & Hudson	121	122⅞	120¼	122¼	+⅝
229½	232½	200	Del., Lack. & West	230	230	228	229½	+4½
16⅞	16⅝	300	Distillers' Secur	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	-⅜
16	16	300	Dome Mines	16	16	15¾	16	-1
78	80	100	Driggs-Seabury	80	80	80	80	...
⅝	1	600	Duluth, S. S. & A	¾	1	¾	1	...
28	28½	5,200	Erie	27⅞	28⅝	27⅞	28½	+⅝
42	42¼	1,000	Erie 1st pf	41	42¼	41	42¼	+1¼
34	35	700	Erie 2d pf	33	34	33	34	+1½
38¼	38½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	38½	38½	38½	38½	-1⅜
163½	167½	1,000	General Electric	168¼	168¾	163⅝	165¾	-2
111	111⅜	3,500	Gen. Mot. temp. ctfs.	111	114	110½	111⅝	...
50¼	50¾	1,600	Goodrich B. F. Co	52	52	50½	50¼	-1½
111¼	111½	3,000	Great Northern pf	111	111½	110⅞	111½	+⅛
32	32¼	500	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	32½	32½	32	32	...
41	43½	100	Greene-Cananea	41	41	41	41	...
123	126	500	Gulf States Steel	128	129	126	126	+1
104½	104¾	500	Illinois Central	104½	104¾	104½	104½	+1¼
56⅞	57	1,300	Inspiration Copper	56⅞	57¼	56¼	57	+⅛
12¼	12½	1,200	Interboro Consol	12¼	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	+⅛
64	64½	500	Interboro Con. pf	65	65	64	64	-1
17½	18¼	1,100	Int. Agricultural	18	18½	17½	17½	+2
46¾	47	400	Int. Agricultural pf	46	47	46	47	+3½
117	117¼	6,800	Int. Harvester, N.J	116	118⅜	116	117¼	+1½
115	116	100	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	115¾	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	-⅛
80	81	2,900	Int. Harvest. Corp	79	81⅞	79	80	...
32¼	32½	9,700	Int. Mer. Marine	32¼	33¼	32¼	32¾	-⅝
86⅞	87	19,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	87⅜	88⅝	86¼	86⅞	-⅜
41½	42	4,400	Int. Nickel	42⅜	42⅝	41¼	42	...
36	36¼	900	Int. Paper	36¼	36¼	35½	36¼	-⅝
97	98	200	Int. P. pf.cfs.of dep	97	97	97	97	+⅛
22¼	23	2,100	Kansas City South.	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22¾	+⅛
125	126	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	125⅝	125¾	125⅝	125⅝	+⅛
44	46	800	Kennecott Copper	44	46	44	45⅝	+⅛
85	86	3,300	Lackawanna Steel	85	86	84½	84¼	-1
198	198	100	Lake Erie & West	198	198	198	198	-1½
65¼	65⅝	4,600	Lehigh Valley	65¼	65⅝	64½	65¾	+⅞
...	42¾	1,000	Long Island	...	42¾	42	42¾	+1⅛
22	22	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	22	22	22	22	+1⅛
120	120	100	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	120	120	120	120	+3½
64	64	100	Maxwell Motor	64	64	64	64	...
123	123	500	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	123	123	123	123	-¼
52⅜	53	500	Maxwell Motors 2d pf	52⅜	53	50¼	51½	-1
66	66	100	May Dept. Stores	66	66	66	66	+½
59¾	60	100	Mexican Petroleum	59¾	60	59¾	59¾	+2⅝
86¾	89	15,100	Miami Copper	86¾	89	86¾	88¾	+1¼
41⅝	42	1,500	Midvale Steel	41⅝	42	41¼	41⅝	+¼
59	59⅝	1,800	Minn. & St. L. new	59	59⅝	58⅞	59¼	+¼
21	21	1,600	Minn. & St. L. pf	21	21	20	20¾	+½
108	108¼	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	108	108¼	108	108¼	+1¼
127	127	100	M., St.P. & S.S.M.pf.	127	127	127	127	+2⅝
...	7⅞	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+⅜
16	16	1,600	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	16	16	16	16	...
10⅜	10⅝	100	Mo. Pacific t r.	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛	+⅝
29½	30	2,700	Mo. Pacific w i	29½	30	29½	29¾	+⅝
58	59½	600	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	58	59½	58	59	-1
101½	101⅝	100	Montana Power	101½	101½	101½	101½	+1½
114	114	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	114	114	114	114	+3
34¼	34¼	100	Nat. Enam. & St.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
22¼	22½	300	Nevada Con. Copp	22½	22½	22¼	22½	...
17	17	100	N. O., Tex. & Mex	17	17	17	17	...
94⅜	95¼	2,400	N. Y. Central	94⅜	95¼	94½	95	+1
45⅛	46	2,500	N. Y., N. H. & H	45⅛	46	45	45	-½
130	131	900	Norfolk & Western	131	131⅞	131	131	+1
66	66⅞	100	North American	66⅞	66⅞	66¼	66¼	-1½
104	104	1,200	Northern Pacific	104	104	103⅞	104	+½
132	132¼	5,200	Ohio Cities Gas	132¼	134⅜	132	132¼	+1⅛
49¾	49¾	50	Ohio Fuel Supply	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	...
6	6	400	Ontario Mining	6	6	6	6	+⅛
23	23	100	Pacific Mail	23	23	23	23	+⅛
90¼	90¼	500	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	+¼
53	53½	4,800	Penn. R. R	53	53½	53	53½	...
90	90½	500	People's Gas, Chi	90	90½	90	90½	+½
25	25¼	800	Père Marquette w i	25	25¼	25	25¼	+⅛
42¼	43⅜	2,200	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d	42½	43⅜	42⅛	43	+½
22	22	100	Pitts. & West. Va	22	22	21½	21¾	+¼
55	55	400	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	55	55	54¼	54¼	+¼
80	80	100	Do., odd lots	80	80	80	80	...
74	75	600	Pressed Steel Car	74	75	73	73	+¼
122	122	100	Public Service N. J	122	122	122	122	-1
158½	159	400	Pullman Co	158½	158½	158½	158½	...
158	159	50	Do., odd lot	159½	159½	159½	159½	+⅜
48	49	400	Railway Steel Sp	49	49	48	49	-⅛
30	30¼	2,400	Ray Con. Copper	30	30¼	29⅝	30	...
94⅜	97½	28,000	Reading	94⅜	97½	94⅜	96⅜	+2
42¼	42¾	100	Reading 2d pf	42¼	42¾	42¼	42⅝	+⅝
80	80⅜	3,150	Rep. Iron & Steel	80	80⅜	79¼	80	...
61½	61⅝	300	Royal Dutch t r	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝	...
19½	20¼	7,800	St. Louis & San. F.	19½	20¼	19¼	20¼	+⅜
32	34	300	St. Louis & S. F. pf	32	34	32	34	+2½
30	31¼	900	St. Louis Southw	30	31¼	30	31¼	+1⅝
52	52	200	St. L. Southw. pf	52	52	52	52	-3
14⅜	15	800	Seaboard Air Line	14⅜	15	14¼	15	+⅞
183	183	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	183	183	183	183	+⅞
23⅜	23⅝	200	Shattuck-Arizona	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+⅛
56⅝	58	4,900	Sinclair Oil & Ref	56⅝	58	55⅜	57½	+1⅞
54⅜	55½	2,200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	54⅜	55½	54⅜	55½	+⅞
94½	95¼	4,200	Southern Pacific	94½	95¼	94½	95¼	+⅞
27⅜	28	12,600	Southern Railway	28	28⅛	27⅜	28	...
57	58	1,500	Southern Ry. pf	58	58	56¾	57⅞	+1¼
92⅜	93¼	13,700	Studebaker Co	94⅜	95⅛	91⅝	93⅛	-1⅜
17¼	17⅝	9,000	Tenn. C. & C	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17¼	-1⅜
213½	214½	5,300	Texas Co	209¼	216	209¼	214½	+5¼
16	17½	100	Texas & Pacific	17	17	17	17	...
38	38½	100	Third Avenue	38	38	38	38	+1
54½	55	600	Tobacco Products	55½	55½	54½	54½	-⅞
92	93	100	Union R. & P. new	94½	94½	94½	94½	...
138	138¼	15,800	Union Pacific	137¼	138¼	137	138	+⅞
80¾	81½	500	Union Pacific pf	81⅛	81⅛	81	81	...
100⅝	101	100	United Cigar Stores	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	+¼
75	75¼	100	United Drug	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	-⅜
140	140⅜	600	United Fruit	141¼	141⅞	140⅞	140⅜	-⅝
115½	115⅞	23,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	115½	116⅞	114½	115⅝	...
57¼	57½	300	U. S. Rubber	57¼	58	57¼	57½	+1
58¼	58½	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	58½	58½	58	58	...
50	50	200	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	50	50	50	50	-1
112¼	112⅝	110,900	U. S. Steel	112¼	112⅝	111⅝	112⅝	+⅛
117⅛	118	400	U. S. Steel pf	117⅛	118	117⅛	117⅞	+⅛
110⅛	110¾	1,400	Utah Copper	110	110¾	110	110⅛	+⅛
42⅜	43¼	4,000	Va.-Car. Chem.	41⅜	43⅜	41⅜	43	-1⅛
108½	108¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	108½	108¾	108½	108¾	...
70	70	500	Va. Iron, Coal & C	70	70	69	69	-⅝
11⅞	12	1,600	Wabash	11⅞	12	11¾	12	+⅛
49⅜	50¼	3,100	Wabash pf. A	49⅜	50¼	49⅜	49¾	+1¼
24⅝	25⅜	2,800	Wabash pf. B	24⅝	25⅜	24⅝	25⅛	+1⅛
21⅝	22	300	Western Ma

DECLINE IN COTTON

General List Closes Irregular at Net Loss of 5 to 26 Points After Nervous Day.

The cotton market yesterday was again nervous and irregular. An early advance reflected a renewal of Thursday's buying movement and carried July contracts up to 20.47c. or 21 points net higher. Offerings then increased, however, and that delivery broke 50 points from the best, selling off to 19.97c and closing at 20.05c. The general list closed irregular at a net decline of 5 to 26 points.

Uncertainties as to the economic measures that might be adopted by the Government for the prosecution of the war appeared to be largely responsible for the unsettled sentiment noted around the ring. In addition to that liquidation was hastened by the appearance of old crop selling orders in the hands of spot house brokers, which naturally led to rumors of free offerings in the South.

The market opened steady at an advance of 1 to 11 points and sold 13 to 21 points net higher right after the call. Demand then tapered off, as though the buying created by peace rumors had been pretty well supplied on the advance from the low level of Wednesday. Prices were sustained for a time by unsatisfactory weather reports, but the market became very weak and unsettled during the middle of the day. Stop orders were uncovered on the break, which carried active months 9 to 29 points net lower. After their execution there were rallies of several points on covering, but advances were not fully maintained.

Following is yesterday's range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
April			20.45 bid	20.69
May	20.77	20.35	20.38@20.44	20.64
June			20.20 bid	20.46
July	20.47	19.97	20.06@20.07	20.26
August	19.92	19.92	19.82@19.85	20.03
September	19.33	19.27	19.10 bid	19.16
October	19.17	18.89	18.95@18.98	19.00
November			18.96 bid	19.01
December	19.22	18.90	18.98@19.00	19.05
January	19.22	19.03	19.03@19.05	19.09
March	19.33	19.13	19.17 bid	19.23

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 20.85c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: New Orleans, 19.81c; Savannah, 20½c; Augusta, 20.44c; Galveston, 20.05c; Memphis, 20.50c; Houston, 19.80c.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton dull; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 3,000. Imports, 25,000, all American. Middling upland, 12.05d. Futures opened quiet, at 17 points advance. Closed steady at a net advance of 13 to 17 points. May-June, 12.52d; July-August, 12.39d; October-November, 11.86d; January-February, 11.77d; March-April, 11.75d. Manchester: Yarns firmer; cloths quiet.

Yesterday's port receipts were 12,416 bales, making 61,925 bales for the week, which compares with 107,669 for the same period last year. Exports for the week amounted to 61,259 bales against 74,542 for the same week last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 61,925, against 107,669 last year; overland to mills and Canada, 11,478, against 19,580 last year; Southern mill takings, 80,000, against 70,000; loss of stock at interior towns, 25,062, against 48,453; brought into sight for the week, 77,341, against 148,796 last year.

Total crop movement: Port receipts, 6,636,569, against 6,339,763 last season; overland to mills and Canada, 1,112,488, against 1,089,664 last year; Southern mill takings, 3,440,000, against 2,950,000; stock at interior towns, excess of Aug. 1, 655,075, against 504,105; brought into sight thus far for season, 11,567,482, against 10,883,532 last season.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 13.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 85 centimes for cash; exchange on London, 27 francs 21½ centimes; per cent. loan, 88 francs 45 centimes.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.75	Iron Cap.	.14	.15
Am. Oil	.23	.25	Iron C. Pf.	.1a	.15
Begole	.50	.80	Jerome V.	1⅞	1⅝
B. St. Sec.	.07	.00	La Rose	.50	.60
Bing. Min.	10¼	10½	Mex. Meta.	.17	.19
Bost. Phy.	.70	.75	Majestic	.51	.54
Bost. & M.	.60	.61	Moj. Tung.	.37	.40
Bost. & A.	1⅞	2	Nev. Doug.	2¼	2¼
Bohemia	1⅜	1¾	N. L. & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N. Baltic	1¼	1⅜
Butte & D.	.50	.65	N. Cornelia	17¾	17⅞
Cal. Corb.	1	3	N. U. Bing.	.24	.25
Chiavarus	4	4½	Nixon	.38	.40
Cham. Con.	.05	.06	Oneco	.50	.60
Chief Con.	2⅜	2½	Onondaga	.45	.50
Con. Aris.	1⅞	2	Ohio Cop.	1¼	1⅜
Con. Cop.	4	4¼	P.Con.Min.	1⅞	2
Certes	.20	.25	Pan. Herc.	3½	4
Crown Res.	.32	.38	Rilla	.08	.04
E. & B. B.	2⅜	2½	S.W.Miami		
Earl-Eagle	.35	.84	full paid	2	2⅜
Emma	.15	.17	S.W.Miami		
Gold Lake	.05	.07	part paid	1⅜	2
Goma Oil	1½	1⅝	Truro	1½	2
Houghton	1⅛	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	.87	.93
Humboldt	2	2½	Yukon Gold	1⅞	2½
Iron Blossom	.90	.95			

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The New Niquero Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on both the common and preferred stocks.

The City of Worcester, Mass., has sold a serial loan of $255,000, consisting of 4 per cent. bonds, to R. L. Day & Co. at 100.669.

The New York Stock Exchange has stricken from the list and called for redemption American Ice Securities Company 6 per cent. twenty-year debenture bonds, due 1925, and has admitted to the list the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company new 7 per cent. preferred stock, "when issued"; new 6 per cent. preferred stock, "when issued," and new common stock, "when issued."

The American Glue Company has declared a regular semi-annual dividend of $3 a share on the common and an extra dividend of $2.

Joseph E. Levi & E. Levi & Co. and A. W. Brown have been elected members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

The Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis have elected Whitefoord R. Cole Chairman of the board, to succeed the late Major E. C. Lewis. Judge Claude Waller, General Counsel of the road, was elected a Director at the stockholders' annual meeting.

W. Stevens, President of the Mahoning & Shenango Railway & Light Company, and Robert Lindsey, Vice President of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, have succeeded Samuel McRoberts and George W. Galliver on the Executive Committee of the Republic Railway & Light Company.

The West End Street Railway Company has petitioned the Massachusetts Public Service Commission for authority to issue $1,581,000 bonds to refund a similar issue of bonds dated Aug. 1, 1912, and maturing Aug. 1, 1917. The new issue is to bear interest at not to exceed 6 per cent. and to run thirty years. Excess realized from sale of these bonds is to be applied to permanent improvements.

J. F. Rothschild & Co. have removed their office to the Equitable Building, at 120 Broadway.

A modified issued relative to the modified plan of reorganization for the United Railroads of San Francisco should have stated that in addition to the 66 2-3 per cent. in new 4 per cent. bonds to be exchanged for the present bonds, the holders will also receive $ 1-3 per cent. in first preferred 6 per cent. stock and 3 per cent. in new common stock.

In accordance with their profit-sharing plan, Chisholm & Chapman have divided among their employes a bonus equal to two months' salary, covering the last half year.

The Atlantic National Bank has engaged C. D. Marlow, formerly assistant manager of the Bronx Refrigerating Company, for its foreign business department.

WHARTON FURNACES REOPEN

Jersey Steel Plants Will Have a Capacity of 400 Tons a Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WHARTON, N. J., April 13.—The blast furnaces of the Wharton Steel Company, which have been shut down for more than six years, were "blown in" yesterday afternoon. There are three furnaces at the plant, each with a capacity of between 125 and 150 tons every twenty-four hours.

F. Leonard Replogle, President of the American Vanadium Company, and for a short time owner of the Cambria Steel Company, which he sold to the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, acquired the Wharton properties last October, in order to get the iron ore lands in Northern New Jersey.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 13.—Fifty-four new corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $6,408,100, were chartered today. They include:

Rome Iron Mills, Inc., Rome, manufacturing iron, steel, tools, $2,000,000; F. R. Series, A. R. Palmer, H. G. Wensel, 2 Ferry St., Woodhaven.

Utility Tractor Co., Inc., patented motor tractors, $1,000,000; J. F. and J. F. Bark, Jr., J. L. Goodwin, 165 Broadway.

Bell Automobile Corp., automobiles, mechanical and electrical engineers, tools, $500,000; J. Bell, P. J. M. Sullivan, T. Tileston, 19 Liberty St.

International Home Building Co., Inc., Buffalo, real estate, construction, brokerage, $600,000; G. P. Keating, H. C. E. Smith, Seward H. Milliner, Tonawanda.

Nu-Eat-A Nut Cereal Co., Inc., Buffalo, deal in cereals, $90,000; A. R. and L. A. Howe, L. H. Gould, Buffalo.

American Creamery Co., Inc., Wellsburg, farm and creamery products, $15,000; I. J. and A. I. Jarver, S. F. Deyed, Elmira.

Griswold & McNain, Inc., Batavia, publish The Daily News, job printing, $60,000; G. S. and L. W. Griswold, A. J. McNain, Batavia.

Federal Steel Products Corp., iron, steel, metal products, $50,000; H. E. Prints, I. and B. Neuwirth, 261 Broadway.

United States Portable Building Corp., Manhattan, manufacturing portable buildings, $50,000; A. Rodrigues, J. J. Lee, A. Maass, Aqueduct.

J. Franklin Burke & Co., Inc., textiles, awnings, banners, clothing, $100,000; J. and F. Burke, Jr., J. L. Goodwin, 165 Broadway.

Blumenthal & Sugarman, Inc., women's clothing, $10,000; J. Blumenthal, H. L. Sugarman, A. Kott, 518 W. 161st St.

Standard Watch Supply Co., Inc., Manhattan, jewelry, watches, clocks, $70,000; S. B. and A. Pollak, C. H. Fingerhorn, 1,865 Cropsey Av., Brooklyn.

Engineering Sales Co., Inc., corppers, brass, steel, and other metals; $10,000; S. M. Lazarus, T. T. Abeles, W. P. Riley, 2 Rector St.

Gilchrist Warehouse Co., Inc., Manhattan, storage, wharfage, warehousing and forwarding, $10,000; E. Cotton, G. W. Cotton, G. F. Featherstone, Steinway.

New York Kaolin Mfg. Co., Inc., manufacturing kaolin and other clay products, chemists, druggists, $50,000; J. A. Tremble, W. C. Ungerer, R. A. Barton, 41 Park Row.

Terrace City Laundry and Supply Co., Inc., Yonkers, laundry and supply business, $10,000; G. Terwilliger, T. McClay, W. E. Chase, 20 Highland Av., Yonkers.

Thonet Brothers, Inc., manufacturing furniture for schools, theatres, hotels, 1,000 shares, no par value, active capital $30,000; W. S. Sawyer, E. M. Grant, C. F. Bailey, 308 West 13th St.

United States Products Export Corporation, general mercantile and commercial business, investments, agriculture, stock raising, real estate, 24,000 shares, 12,000 shares par value $100 to be preferred stock, 12,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $1,260,000; J. R. Rubin, N. Ruttenberg, J. F. A. Comstedt, New York.

Adirondack Platinum Gold Corporation, mining and quarrying business, Eddyville, 6,000 shares, 1,000 shares par value $100, to be preferred stock, 5,000 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $35,000; W. E. Eltrink, J. Deason, G. B. Howard, New York.

Doris Coal Co., Inc., textiles, garments for children and women, $10,000; J. Rosenberg, H. R. Thour, C. Gross, 43 West 117th St.

Beans Reansajour & Co., Inc., Manhattan, merchandise of every kind, $10,000; M. and R. Goldwatar, C. C. Bickart, Whitestone Landing.

Bernard, Phillips & Co., Inc., textiles, $80,000; A. Schottland, B. Einstein, P. Gallot, 45 West 110th St., New York.

Louis Hessler Decorating Co., Inc., decorative work, making draperies, upholstering, $10,000; L. Hessler, J. A. Krippendorf, P. W. Mann, 101 West 90th St., New York.

American Safety Catch Manufacturing Co., Inc., safety catches for jewelry, $20,000; A. and Y. Schroetter, M. G. Cohan, 217 Broadway.

Farmingdale Chemical Works Inc., Eddyville, chemical and drug business, $100,000; A. W. Venino, E. A. Sidman, E. Marion Werner, 59 Wall St.

Scherrer Lunch Co., Inc., Syracuse, restaurants and lunch rooms, $100,000; G. E. and C. Sherrer, A. Will, Syracuse.

Arimat Mining Corporation, Albany, mining business, $10,000; J. F. Stevens, M. G. Barnes, W. A. Humphrey, 66 Broadway, Albany.

I. Goodman & Co., Inc., women's house garments, $50,000; I. H. Frank, P. Goldenson, A. P. Anderson, 54 Nassau St.

Capitol City Auto Co., Inc., Albany, deal in automobiles and motor cycles, $10,000; E. Barokhuff, H. A. Finke, D. O. Lawis, 669 Myrtle Av., Albany.

Winter Club Corp., Tuxedo, real estate, $100,000; F. O. Spedden, H. M. Tilford, F. Wickes, Tuxedo Park.

Holly Arms Restaurant Co., Inc., Hewlett, hotel and restaurant, $10,000; M. H. and W. J. Lein, J. V. Dolan, 458 West 164th St.

The International Home Building Co., Limited, Canada, revocation and surrender of certificate of authority.

The Frantz Premier Distributing Co., Ohio, new designation; Hillary C. Messmer, 53 Liberty St.

Capital increases: Pratt & Cady Co., Inc., Manhattan, $600,000 to $1,000,000; Harrolds Motor Car Co., Manhattan, $30,000 to $300,000; Boalt & Nolla Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $10,000 to $100,000; the Carey Printing Co., Inc., Manhattan, $250,000 to $500,000; Leed, Inc., Manhattan, $1,000 to $10,000; Fillmore Avenue Foundry & Iron Works, Buffalo, $50,000 to $100,000, and Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, $450,000 to $1,000,000.

Reduction of capital stock: Gates Realty Co., Manhattan, from $25,000 to $12,500.

Dissolutions: Rome Merchant Iron Mill, Rome; Oswald Chemical Co., Manhattan; Tappan Zee Real Estate Co., South Nyack; Achord & Co., Manhattan; Bayou Oil Corp., Manhattan; Engineering Sales Corp., Manhattan; Greenbaum, Greenberg & Harris, Inc., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 13.—Charters filed:

Jersey Steel Co., Jersey City, manufacture steel ingots and billets by improved methods, $125,000; A. B. Shanahan, W. Turner, H. Cross, Jersey City.

London Packing Co., Bayonne, manufacture and deal in sugar, candy, ice cream, &c., $10,000; J. T. Jordan, Jr., Bernard Duryea, W. Haney, Bayonne.

Newark Ice Palace Co., Inc., Newark, operate ice skating rinks, $50,000; S. Silver, Newark; B. Waldman, J. Gensler, New York.

Peerless Toy Co., Manufacturing, Kearny, toys, $100,000; H. C. von Reimer, Manasquan; M. P. Cummins, Brooklyn; Charles T. Morgan, New York.

Riviera Realty Co., Inc., New Brunswick, real estate and construction, $5,000; M. Jelin, A. C. Streitwolf, New Brunswick; L. F. Braun, Highland Park.

Runyon Field Lumber Co., Bound Brook, deal in lumber, $100,000; Runyon Field, J. V. D. Field, J. Wall, Bound Brook.

Trentino Manufacturing Co., Newark, deal in real estate, securities as foodstuffs, $100,000; H. J. Rowe, J. V. Brienza, L. V. Campbell, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 13.—Charters filed:

Oil Mining Corp., prospect for oils and natural gas and market same, $1,000,000; M. L. Gatchell, L. A. Irwin, H. W. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

U. S. and Colombian American Commercial Improvement Co., Inc., act as agents for commercial and industrial enterprises, $250,000; S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, H. B. Davis, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Sinclair Navigation Co., New York, increasing capital stock from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Milliken Co., St. Louis, Mo., capital increase from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
225 Cities Service	294	290	290½	292
800 Cities Service pf.	88½	87	87	88
125 Republic Ry. & Light	36⅝	35	35⅝	36½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	26	27	International Trac. pf.	90	92
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	82	85	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Cities	5	12	Mass. River Power	9	10
American Cities pf.	38	40	Miss. River Power pf.	84	88
American Gas	118	120	N. Eng. Co. 5½% 1st pf.	97½	101
Am. Gas & Electric	137	138	New England Company	32	35
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50½	51½	New Eng. Pow. 6% pf.	104	
Am. Light & Traction	336	340	New Eng. Co. 4% 2d pf.	65	69
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	111	112	Northern Ohio Electric	38	39
Am. Power & Light	84	85	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	77	80
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	92	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Public Utilities	36	39	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	69	70	Northern States Power	97	99
Am. W. W. & Elec.	11¼	11¾	Northern States P. pf.	98½	100
Am. W. W. & E. pref.	30	33	Northern Texas Elec.	30	33
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	80	83	Northern Texas El. pf.	81	85
Appalachian Power	6½	7⅛	Ozark Power & Water	42	45
Appalachian Power pf.	38	40	Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63¼
Carolina Pow. & Lt.	38	41	Pacific Gas & El. pf.	91	92
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	100	Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.		72½	Public Service, Inc., pf.	83	86
Central States Elec.	14	16	Puget Sound Traction	25	30
Central States Elec. pf.	73	76	Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	73
Colorado Power	31	33	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	67	69
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Sierra Pac. El. pf.	70	75
Commonwealth P. & L.	56½	58	Southern Cal. Edison	90	91
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	80	82	Southern Cal. Edison pf.	103½	108
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96	Stand. Gas & Electric	12½	14
Consumers' Power pf.	96	99	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	39	40
Dayton Power & L. pf.	94	96	Tampa Electric	124	128
Duluth Edison pf.	81	85	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power		7½
Eastern Texas Electric	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	32	34
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	100	102	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric	105		Tri-City R. Lt. pf.	93	94
El Paso Electric pf.	100		Unit. Gas & El. 1st pf.	72	77
Empire Properties	65	69	Un. Gas & El.	7	10
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & El. pf.	9	12
Empire Gas & Fuel	99¼	100	United Gas Improve.	80	80¼
Federal Light & Trac.	14	15¼	United Light & Rys.	44	45
Federal Light & Tr. pf.	50	52	United L. & Rys. 1st pf	73	75
Galveston-Hou. Elec.	30	35	United L. & Rys. 2d pf.	19	21
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	72	73
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325	Western Power	15	16
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.	86	89
Illinois Traction	46	48	Western Penn. pf.	105	107
International Traction	49	51	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	101

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, '19	98½	99½	Middle West U. 6s, '25	93	99
Am. W. W. & El. col. 5s	75½	84	Milan. & L. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	82	84	Miss. R. Po. Co. 1st 5s	77¾	78½
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	91	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 6s	97	100	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	97	99
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	98	100
Cape Breton Elec. Ltd., 1st 5s		89	N. O. Ry. & Lt. 5s, '51	88	90
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956		100	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99½	100
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s, '27	90	91½	Nor. Ter. El. col. tr. 5s	86	90
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	80	83	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1936	100½	102
Com'wealth P. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944		98	Ohio Power 5s, '41	96½	97
Conn. Power 1st 5s	95	99	Ohio Traction 5s, '34	91	92
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942		96	Pacific Gas & El. 6% deb. 6s, 1926		96
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100¼	101½	Penn. Gas & El. 6% bonds, 1935		92
Dallas Elec. Co. 5s, 1917	99½	100	Stand. G. of N. J. 5s, '46	94	96
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	So. Cal. Ed. 5s, 1935	96¼	98
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s, '28		100	Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	97	
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Twin State Gas & El. 5s, 1953		90
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½	Un. Light & Rys. 1st 5s, 1932		89¼
El Paso Electric 5s	96	99	Un. Light & Rys. deb. 6s, 1926		97½
Empire Gas & F. 6s	98½	99¼	United Util. cv. 6s, '43	97½	98½
Fed. Light & Trac. 5s	87½	90	U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, '26	111	113
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93	Utah Securities 5s	95¾	96¼
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	94	W. W. Light 6s, 1925	98	98
Gt. West. Pow. 5s, '46	86	87	Western Power 1st 5s	97½	99
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	97	100	West. S. G. & E. 1st 5s	91¼	93½
Houston Electric 5s	96¼	99¼	West. P. Pen. 1st 5s, '46	98	99
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s, '42	99	102	Wis. Edison 5s, 1924	97½	99
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96	Yadkin Riv. Pow. 5s	80	83
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95			
L. G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, '41	92	96¼			
Mich. Light 5s, 1946	97¼	99			

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,000 ‡Aetna Exp.	3⅝	3½	3½
5,000 ‡Do pf. d 3	3¼	3¼	3¼
200 ‡Air Red'n	72½	70	71
700 ‡Am. S. Co.	37	36½	37
1,000 Am. S. Tob.	23½	23	23½
100 ‡Am. W. Pr.	4	4	4
100 Brit.-Am. T. Co., ord.	19	19	19
100 ‡Cal. F. Cp.	38½	38½	38½
1,000 ‡Cal. Pet. Steel	12	11¾	11¾
200 ‡Cent. Fdy.	28	27½	28
500 ‡Do pf.	49½	48	48
1,000 Chev. Motor	119	115	117
20 East. Steel	108	108	108
1,100 ‡Elite P. S.	⅜	⅜	⅜
500 Emerson Ph.	10	9½	9½
400 Ever.-M. Inc.	21½	21	21
280 H. & P. C. Co.	94	93	93
1,500 ‡Handes Mfg.	32	27	32
388 Holly S. Cp.	45½	44	45
1,000 ‡Jop., O. & Gas, new	25	25	25
200 Key T. & R.	16½	16½	16½
400 ‡S. Kresge	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
100 ‡Lake T. B.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

600 Ang.-Am.Oil	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
18 Pral. P. L.	308	303	308
20 St.O. of N.J.	650	650	650
70 St.O. of N.Y.	293	291	293

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

800 Alcoken Oil (a prox.)	2⅛	2	2⅛
2,500 ‡Alpha.O.&G.	59	58	59
2,700 ‡Am. Ven. O.	24	22	23
500 ‡Atlantic Pet.	7⅞	7¾	7¾
6,000 ‡Bar. O. & G.	3	2⅞	2⅞
550 ‡Con. Mex. O.			
(Oil Raf.)	14⅛	14	14⅛
500 ‡Cos. O. & G.	18¼	18	18¼
3,800 ‡Cro. S. Corp.	20¼	19½	20¼
2,500 ‡Elk B. Pet.	11	10⅝	10⅝
2,400 ‡Elk. O. & G. (a prox.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 ‡Emer. O. C.	1	1	1
5,000 ‡Federal Oil	6½	5⅝	6½
4,000 ‡Houston Oil	23	22	23
3,500 ‡Int. Petrol.	15	14⅜	14⅜
3,700 Kenova Oil (a prox.)	⅞	⅞	⅞
700 ‡Key. Con. O.	5⅝	5½	5⅝
3,000 ‡Merritt Oil	23⅛	22⅜	23⅛
1,000 Met. Petrol.	2¼	2	2¼
5,100 Alaska - Brit. Col. Metals	⅓	⅓	⅓
4,800 Alaska Mines	1⅞	1½	1⅞
3,800 ‡Alaska Std.	41	40	41
1,500 ‡Aris. Copdids.	¾	¾	¾
2,500 ‡Atlanta	11	11	11⅛
3,000 ‡Austin Ama.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,200 Big Jim	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,700 Big Ledge Cop.	8¾	8	8¼
2,500 ‡Bisbee Cop. (a prox.)	1	⅞	1
5,000 Bos. & Mon.	60	58	59
75 ‡Bradshaw Cop.	1	1	1
400 Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9⅜	9¼	9⅜
500 Butte-N. Y.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,500 ‡Caledonia	65	65	65
1,000 ‡Calu. & Mar.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
7,000 Canada Cop.	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
200 Carlisle Min.	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
4,500 ‡Cashboy	8⅜	8	8
3,500 Cen. Aris. Con.	1⅞	1¾	1¾
1,000 ‡Con. Copper	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,000 ‡Con. H'stead	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000 Creson Con.		6¾	6¾
10,000 ‡Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
1,000 1st Nat. Cop.	2½	2½	2¼
1,200 ‡Globe Dom.	1	1	1
5,300 ‡Goldf'd Con.	64	62	62
2,500 ‡Golf. Mex.	7	6½	7
2,000 ‡Greenmonst.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
100 ‡Nat. Acme	83	83	83
2,000 ‡Nat. Conduit	34½	34½	34
1,200 ‡N. Y. Ship.	40	40	40
700 ‡Josevig Ken.	6	5¾	5
2,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	42	41	42
1,200 Loma Prieta	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,500 Lus. Con.	90	90	90
300 Magma Cop.	48½	48	48
800 ‡Magmatic	25	21	22
2,300 ‡Marsh Min.	15¾	15	15¾
1,900 ‡Maryav. Gold	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
400 ‡MiamiMer.	1	1	1
4,800 ‡MilfordCop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500 ‡M. M. Co.	67	67	67
1,000 ‡Mojave T'n.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Mon. Silver	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,500 ‡Monster C.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 ‡Mother L.	84	84	84
4,300 ‡Mut. M. Leas pf.	6	5	5
600 ‡N. H. M.	1⅛	1	1
2,600 ‡Nat. Z.-A. L.	80	78	78
500 ‡Nev. Hills (a prospect)	11	11	11
5,400 ‡Newray M.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 ‡N. B. Dev.	⅛	⅛	⅛
4,850 ‡Nut. Zinc, (a prospect)	⅛	⅛	⅛
9,000 ‡O. C., new	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,980 ‡Old Ben.	41	34	39
2,000 ‡Port. C. C. treas. ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,400 P. M. & M.	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,200 ‡Red W. M.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,800 ‡Rex O. M.	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,500 ‡Rochester M.	55	53	55
300 ‡Sac. V. C.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,000 ‡Section 30	10	10	10
2,700 ‡Skopper	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,000 S. K. of Aris	¼	¼	¼
400 ‡Silver P.	13	13	13
100 ‡Slocan Star	20	20	20
3,000 Stewart	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,500 ‡Success M.	40	39	39
4,600 ‡Sup. M., (a prospect)	38	34	35
1,500 ‡T. B. Gold	25	24	24
200 ‡Ton. Bel't	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000 Tri-Bullion	⅜	⅜	⅜
4,500 ‡Tri-Aris.	44	44	44
100 Un. Eastern	4¾	4¾	4¾
9,460 U. M. of A.	3	3	3
4,000 ‡U. S. C. M.	8¼	8¼	8¼
3,200 ‡U. Magma	37	33	‡210
400 U. G. M. Co.	8¾	8¼	8¾
2,500 ‡W. C. M. Co	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
12,500 ‡Yer. M. C.	38	36	37

BONDS.

$10,000 ‡At. Ch. 5s	98¾	98½	98¼
10,000 ‡Am. S. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼
15,000 ‡Bath. S. 5s 2-yr. stm.	98¼	98¼	98¼
7,000 ‡Consolidated Oil 6s	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

American Express Company et al., plaintiffs v. the State of South Dakota ex rel. C. C. Caldwell, Attorney General, &c.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae on motion of Mr. Folk in that behalf.

C. H. Buchanan, plaintiff, v. W. Warley.—Leave granted to file brief as amicus curiae on motion of Mr. Atkinson in that behalf.

The United States v. Bessie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Argument concluded for United States.

G. W. Lott, appellant, v. D. W. Pittman, Sheriff, &c.—Submitted.

American Express Company et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of South Dakota ex rel. C. C. Caldwell, Attorney General, &c.—Argument commenced for defendant and concluded for plaintiffs.

The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, v. Illinois Central Railroad Co.—Argument commenced. Adjourned until Monday. Call for April 16: Nos. 810, 922, 519, 721, 67, (and 95,) and 170, 171, 176, 178, and 179, (and 180.)

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 407, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar: Johnson & Copper<Lamberty.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

Central Trust Co. of N. Y., respt., v. Albert Falck and another, as exrs., applts.-respts., Jason Rogers et al., applts.—Judgment modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs payable out of the estate to all parties appearing and filing briefs. Opinions by Scott and Dowling, JJ., Dowling and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.

The People, &c., respt., v. Hyman Shevitz, Meyer Cohen, Rambler Mfg. Co., Woodbine Co., Samuel Kantor, Isaac L. Radin, and Louis Rebasti, applts.—Judgments affirmed. Opinion by Scott, J. Order filed.

Diamond Expansion Bolt Co., respts., v. U. S. Expansion Bolt Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs and disbursements, and complaint dismissed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Settle order on notice.

Szwento Stoszupa Lot Draygstes, respt., v. Manhattan Savings Institution, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Order filed.

Clara L. Peck, plff., v. Leon Sobel, deft.—Judgment ordered for defendant, without costs. Opinion by Smith, J. Settle order on notice.

Re John A. O'Connor, dec'd.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and matter remitted to the Surrogate as directed in opinion. Opinion by Dowling, J. Settle order on notice.

Frederick F. Robertson, respt., v. Beer, Sondheimer & Co., applt.—Order reversed, without costs, and motion granted to the extent stated in opinion. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

A. W. Smith & Co., respt., v. Southern Hotel Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Ethel S. Shaw, applt., v. Ralph Davis, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Michael J. Murray et al., respts., v. Frederick Willenbrock, impld. respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs, on the ground that no copy of the proposed answer was served with the moving papers; with leave to defendant to renew as stated in order. Order filed.

Myrtle Hilrlock, applt., v. Case Hotel Co. and another, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Sidney Ash, respt., v. United States Toilet Goods Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Marietta Windram, as admn., respt., v. Brooklyn Daily Eagle, applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.

Abraham Frankenberg, applt., v. Simon Spiegel and another, respts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Clarence D. Levey, respt., v. Edmund R. Dodge, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

People v. Andrew Breslin.—Motion granted. Order filed.

People v. James Flanagan.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms of order. Order filed.

Joshua Silverstein v. Standard Accident Ins. Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Charles Rosenberg v. Harry Schweitzer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Anna Fox v. Louis Cohen.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Dudora S. Van Horn v. Frank M. Van Horn.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Waterbury-Wallace Co. v. James R. G. Ivey.—Applications granted. Orders signed.

Charles H. Clarke v. Moerbach Sales Co.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. District N. Y.—No. 24,896.—In Bankruptcy. FRIEDLANDER DIAMOND JEWELRY COMPANY, INC., Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Friedlander Diamond Company, Inc., are hereby given notice that on April 6th, 1917, it was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, N. Y. City, April 26th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. BEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 24,216. Notice is hereby given that MARCUS GUTZEIT, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 13, 1917.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy, No. 23,976. Notice is given that I, SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, trading as SAMUEL GOLDSMITH, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 14, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 13, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24,427.—In Bankruptcy.—FRED S. SCHLESINGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Fred S. Schlesinger are hereby given notice that on April 12, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 261 Broadway, Room 1106, New York City, April 24, 1917, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated, New York, April 13, 1917.

Eugene A. Kohut v. Abraham Schoor.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Isabella V. Hall v. Christian Dilg.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

John J. McAuliff v. United Fruit Co.; same v. Bradley W. Palmer.—Applications granted. Order signed.

Louis A. Israel v. David Uhr and another.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Abraham Bienenzucht v. Isabel Anderson.—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Sixth Avenue Realty Co. v. N. Zeller & Co.; same v. same.—Applications denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

Seymour Sandrowitz v. Samuel Strulowitz.—Application denied, with $10 costs, and stay vacated. Order signed.

Leo Stein et al. v. Chemical Imp. and Mfg. Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Elizabeth Carey v. Minerva B. Toler.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Henry F. Wolf and another v. Lanterminer and another.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

James Fay v. Herald Co.—Motion granted to extent stated in order, and in other respects denied, without costs. Order filed.

Interstate Chemical Co. v. James B. Duke.—Motion for resettlement granted. Order filed.

Rocco Roscalzo v. Palisade Realty and Amusement Co.—Motion granted and stay vacated. Settle order on notice.

Jacob Scheer v. Scheer Glasberg Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Frances Stein v. George L. Lyon.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

William R. Montgomery v. Wilson M. Shear.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Joseph S. Lesser v. International Trust Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Josephine Gunther v. Timothy Healy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

Re Michael J. Walsh.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Jacob L. Brandmarker.—Respondent disbarred. Opinion by Clarke, P. J. Settle order on notice.

Re Edward Herrman.—Motion denied. Settle order on notice.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—1st Dept.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Pendleton, J. Ex parte business.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Emigrant Ind Sav. Bank<Xavier Club—James O Farrell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Mabelle F. Smith et al. Tanna Tankey—Jacob Katz. Jacob A. Stewart<Wm F Connor—William C Wynn.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Abel King< Weinstein et al—Otto J Kalt. De Haven< Seddon Realty Co et al—Charles V Halley, Jr.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J. Abel King< Helen Norris et al—William S Sussman.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Max Fine< Ronele Con Co, Inc, et al—Max Fine.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—SECOND DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.

A. Axelrod, an infant, &c., respt., v. S. Levine applt.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

L. Blitz, respt., v. C. T. Wilson et al., applt.—Motion for stay granted unless plff. stipulate to try the cause before a special jury in Kings County on the first Monday of May. On such stipulation being made, the motion will be denied, without costs.

M. M. Gugel and ano., respts., v. E. S. Hiscox and ano., applts., and ano., deft.—Motion for reargument granted.

Re final judicial settlement of the account of G. M. Clapp, as sole trustee, &c., of B. Clapp.—Order of reversal reversed. Order filed.

Re application to designate certain Justices of the Supreme Court to constitute the "Title Part of the Special Term in said Court.—Motion denied, without costs.

Re H. A. Knox an attorney.—Application and motion denied.

M. Meyer, respt., v. United Dressed Beef Co., applt.—Motion denied on condition, otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

W. B. Milkman, &c., respt., v. J. Casesa and ano., applts.—Motion granted, with costs.

J. Neustadt, Inc., respt., v. Jamaica Estates et al., applts.—Motion denied without costs.

People, &c., ex rel M. Gerry relator v. Arthur Woods as Com., &c., respt.—Motion for reargument denied.

W. H. Sieber, respt., v. J. S. Alphonsus, applt.—Motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals denied.

W. J. Smith, respt., &c., respt., v. D. Crear and others, applts.—Motion to resettle order granted so as to allow deffs to withdraw demurrer and to answer on payment of costs.

S. Stiner, respt., v. H. Giebel, applt.—Motion granted and appeal dismissed without costs, but with $10 costs on the motion.

F. Wulp, respt., v. Coney Island and Gravesend R. R., applt.—Motion denied, on condition that applt. perfect the appeal, place the case on the calendar for the May term, and be ready when reached; otherwise motion granted, with $10 costs.

F. Q. Brown et al., respts., v. L. B. Wilson and ano., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

City of Yonkers applt., v. Federal Sugar Refining Co., respt.—Order modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

F. De Cudy, respt., v. N. R. Davis et al., individually and as execrs., &c., of C. J. Randall, dec'd, applts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

M. Delfino, respt., v. Marine, Metal and Supply Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Dinkel & Jewell Co., respts., v. Village of Tarrytown, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

C. Ericksen, respt., v. Tidewater Paper Mills Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

H. Johnson, applt., v. M. Schwarts, respt. —Order of the County Court of Kings County reversed and verdict reinstated, with costs.

B. Jaworower, respt., v. L. Rovera, applt. et al. defts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

M. A. King, respt., v. C. Scott, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

L. Madden, an inf., by J. Madden, her guardian ad litem, respt., v. N. Avitabile, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

The Manning Co., respt., v. S. Bijyou, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

H. I. May, as admx., &c., of E. B. May, dec'd, respt., v. Orange and Rockland Electric Co., appit. —Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

A. Mellonis, &c., applt., v. Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

E. Monsell, respt., v. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., applt.—Judgment and order of the City Court of Yonkers affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., respts. v. E. Altenkirch, applt. —Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., respts., v. M. Livote, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

People, &c., ex rel H. P. Tuthill as County Treasurer of Suffolk Co., respt., v. R. P. Howell as Supervisor of the Town of Brookhaven, appit.—Final order affirmed, with costs.

People, &c., ex rel Westchester Lighting Company, respt., v. C. C. Fuchs as Commissioner of Finance of the City of White Plains, appit.—The order of May 25, 1915, affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Ramapo Mountains Water, Power and Service Co., Inc., respt., v. Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park, applts., Acts 1 and 2.—Order denying defendants' motion for judgment and overruling demurrer reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and deft.'s motion for judgment granted, with costs. Order granting motion for an injunction reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with costs.

H. Ramme, applt., v. L. I. R. R., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. T. Ross, respt., v. Rogers & Haggerty, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs, and complaint dismissed, with costs.

E. Schaeffer, as admx. &c., of S. J. Schaeffer, dec'd, respt., v. J. R. D. La Mar, appit.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

L. Timmins, respt., v. F. S. Russell, appit. —Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Cropsey, J.—Calendar for Monday, April 16:

Criminal calendar:
People<C Jones, (2.)
Same<E. Geldberg.
Same<J Yoder.

Civil calendar:
Hamilton<Con Film.
Campbell<Rich Light.
Rose<Franklin.
Luciano<Glens Falls Ins Co.
Synthetic C Co<Ohio Ins Co.
Hill<Hickson.
Blitz<Wilson.
Gottlob<Smith Baker.

Transferred from trial calendar:
Ward<Lincoln Trust.
Robinson<Cedar Grove

All cases marked "ready" on the equity calendar will be called on Monday, April 24, 1917, at 10 A. M., and dates for trial fixed.

Christensen<Faye, (2.)

Equity calendar:
S I Supply<Ernst.
Seeber<Reynolds.
Mayer<Ruttkay.
Prine<Prine.
Jones<Jones.
Sanes<CNY.
Wallach Co<Bechet.
Harris<Harris.
Zimmer<Zimmer.
Pittiine<Lovington.
Atl. G & Pac Co<Met By-Prod Co.
Schweiger<Schweiger.

Clifford<CNT.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another important Fifth Avenue residence will soon change hands, it was reported yesterday, as a result of negotiations now pending for the purchase of the former Charles W. Harkness dwelling at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, adjoining the Criterion Club. The house is a five-story structure covering a plot 28.5 on the avenue by 125 on the street, and is assessed for $540,000, of which $495,000 is land value. William G. Warden is executor of the Harkness estate, and it is said the deal will probably be closed within a few days.

Washington Heights Purchase.

In the Washington Heights district the vacant lot occupied by a wooden structure recently used as a chapel, on the south side of 141st Street, 120 feet east of Broadway, was purchased by Ennis & Slimott from Jane Purcell of South Norwalk. The plot is 50 by 100 and lies between two apartment houses at 552 and 572 West 141st Street. The deal was a cash transaction and is the first sale in twenty-four years. It is assessed at $36,000. J. S. Maxwell was the broker.

Resale of Old Eldridge Street Police Station.

The Riggs Estate has resold to Arthur A. Goldstein the former police station at 105 and 107 Eldridge Street, a four-story building on a plot 50 by 100.4. This parcel and a group of properties in the lower part of the city were taken in trade recently from the city in exchange for a twenty-acre tract on Inwood Hill.

West Third Street Loft Sale.

The four-story loft building at 47 West Third Street, between Wooster Street and West Broadway, on a plot 52.6 by 104.6, has been sold by Jesse C. Bennett & Co. for James Millot to an investor. It will be altered for lease to a single tenant.

Tenement Investments.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Virginia Coyne 543 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement house on a lot 25 by 100.5, to Stephen H. Jackson, who owns the adjoining fifty feet to the west.

Harry Sugarman sold for Ray Newman, 1,487 Fifth Avenue, near 119th Street, a five-story double flat with two stores, on a lot 25 by 91, to the Coosa Realty Company.

To Mortgage Fraunces Tavern for $65,000.

Justice Pendleton of the Supreme Court has granted permission to Sons of the Revolution to place a mortgage of $65,000 on the historic Fraunces Tavern. Of this $15,000 is to be used to pay off a mortgage and buy the adjoining property, 101 and 103 Broad Street, and the balance the Revolution recently contracted to purchase from the heirs of A. Maynard Lyon, in order to provide a museum and a larger meeting-room for the 2,300 members attached to the New York Chapter.

Bronx Sales.

Several good deals were closed in the Bronx, one involving two new five-story apartment houses, 2,471 to 2,477 Davidson Avenue, on plot 125 by 100, which were purchased by the Nassau Realty Company, Max N. Natanson, President, from the Hopewell Building Company. The houses are within one block from the subway station at Jerome Avenue and Fordham Road. They were held at $175,000.

At the southeast corner of Fordham Road and Cedar Avenue, a plot 100 by 100 was sold by McLernan Brothers to the Picken Building Company. The immediate corner plot, 25 by 100, was sold for J. E. L. Beals.

J. E. Bowen resold to Maybelle Merz for investment, 1,105 Boston Road, a five-story double flat, on a plot 40 by 96 feet. The property was held at $47,000. R. A. McFarland negotiated the sale.

Nicholas Lopard sold for L. Haeberle the two-family brick house at 1,446 Bryant Avenue to Mrs. W. Burns.

Brooklyn.

Howard C. Pyle, sold the four-story brick dwelling at 417 Clinton Street, near Carroll Street, on a plot 25 by 100, to a client for occupancy; also, the three-story and basement brick dwelling house at 86 Joralemon Street, near Garden Place, for the Wells estate, to an investor.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Rufus T. Griggs, to a client for investment, the four-story double brick store and apartments, on a plot 25 by 100, knowns as 4,010 and 4,012 Third Avenue.

Long Island.

The Dellano-Smith Company, Inc., sold to the Southern Queens Realty and Development Company 130 lots at Springfield Terrace, Springfield.

Minnie M. Koepel sold to Frederick Jaeger two plots at Richmond Hill, one fronting 192 ft e of 8st on the north side of Chestnut Street and the second with a 20-foot frontage on Spruce Street.

Westchester County.

Steven B. Ayres and Harry T. Hamilton sold for the Wheeler Corporation to Albert Haase a tract of six lots on Brookside Avenue, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon, in a cash transaction.

Herbert A. Sherman sold for George C. Case, executor of the estate of Sarah Berry, the house, garage, and grounds on Milton Point, Rye, facing Christ Church. The buyer will enlarge the house and make general alterations for his occupancy.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons have leased for S. C. Alger the building at 366 Washington Street, northwest corner of North Moore Street, to J. Kutsukian & Co.

Pease & Elliman have leased for the New York Taxicab Company to the Detroit Cadillac Motor Car Company the four-story garage, 50 by 100, at 622 and 624 West Fifty-seventh Street, formerly occupied by the Mason-Seaman Company.

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Shaw & Co. have leased the buildings at 48 and 50 West 125th Street to Hansel Hicks.

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Pease & Elliman, as agents for Charles E. Rushmore, have leased to the Proudman Realty Company the four-story dwelling at 46 East Sixtieth Street.

Realty Notes.

The Executive Committee of the Real Estate Association of the State of New York will hold a meeting at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, today to discuss legislative matters.

Emil Schiatt was the buyer of the property at 3,349 Third Avenue, Bronx, for $7,200, sold at auction by Joseph P. Day on Thursday.

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The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage loan of $42,000 for William Burns on his property at 153 Vermilyea Avenue, a five-story apartment, on plot 50 by 100.

Harry D. Lott has leased to Mrs. Annie Dickert for the estate of William Rowe the three-story Hotel Ethel Rita on Third Avenue, Rockaway Park.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

Friday, April 13.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Henry Brady.

20th St, 135-137 West, s s, 408.1 ft w of 6th Av, 90x92, 6-story loft and stores; Seaman's Bank for Savings against Louis Cohen et al.; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; due, $91,251.26; taxes, &c., $5,081.70; to the plaintiff for $130,000.

138th St, 636-638 West, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, 5-story Hudson View apartment house; adjourned to April 16.

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168th St, 510 West, s s, 166.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.8x95, 3-story dwelling; M. G. Talbot and another against J. J. Burke et al.; Bennett, W. & N., attorneys; due, $5,617.88; taxes, &c., $454.46; to the plaintiff for $8,000.

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Old Broadway, p e corner of 180th St, for a five-story garage, 100x102.5; M. F. Loughman, 47 West 34th St, owner; E. J. Moeller, 103 Park Av., architect; cost, $150,000.

80th St, 529 to 533 East, for a one-story garage, 75x94; P. Damm, 518 East 80th St, owner; Fleischmann Vehicle Co., 518 East 80th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

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Items under $5,000 omitted.

University Place, s w corner of 14th St, to a six-story store and factory; J. L. Post, premises, owner; D. M. Ach, 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

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With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

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SAME PROPERTY; Bertha Kaufman to Jonas Weil, 21 East 82d St, and another, h and s., all liens, May 7; attorneys, same.$100

CLINTON ST, 66, e s, 78.10 ft n of Rivington St, 21.2x76, foreclosure April 6; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Adeline Borck, 1,324 Madison Av, April 12; attorney, Charles L. Borck, 38 Park Row.....$16,500

HUDSON ST, s e corner of Dominick St, 21x 70; Ralph and Katherine Lowenbein, trustees, to Benjamin B. Davis, Sherman Square Hotel, 71st St and Broadway, 3-20 part, all title, all liens, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.

SAME PROPERTY; Alvin Lowenbein, by Louis S. Ehrlich, guardian, to same, 1-5 part, all title, all liens, April 12; attorney, same.....$4,020

SAME PROPERTY; Edna L. Nordlinger and another, executors, &c., to same, all liens, March 31; attorney, same.....$4,020

SAME PROPERTY; Helen Lowenbein and another, executors, &c., of Morris Lowenbein, to same, all liens, March 29; same attorney.....$4,020

MORTON ST, 88, s s, 125.2 ft w of Bedford St, 25x96.6, foreclosure April 6, 1917; William T. Van Alstyne, referee, to Charles Leitlinger, administrator, Esq., April 12; April 9; attorney, E. Fixman, 55 Liberty St.....$26,000

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WASHINGTON ST, 295, e s, 48 ft s of Reade St, 20x—x16.8x84.3; William H. Schweitzer to Washington Street Realty Co., 258 Broadway, all liens, April 12; attorney, Samuel Hellinger, 309 Broadway.....$1

1ST AV, e s, 80 ft n of 122d St, 20x75; same to same, Oct. 23, 1916; attorneys, same.....$1

1ST AV, 2,205, n w corner of 113th St, 20x75; Domenico Taurone to Carmela, wife of Cono Marmo, 320 East 108th St, ½ part, all liens, March 30, 1916; attorney, J. S. Rosenthal, 27 William St.....$1

2D AV, 1,274 and 1276, e s, 101st St, 25x100; Theresa Michael to Eunice Realty Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $32,000, all liens, April 10; attorney, L. Moschcowitz, 299 Broadway.....$100

2D AV, 1,971 to 1,975, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 75x100; Theresa Michael to Eunice Realty Co., 299 Broadway, mtg $71,500; same to same, L. Moschcowitz, 299 Broadway.....$100

5TH AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x91; Ray Newman (Ausbacher) to Coosa Co., 154 Nassau St, mtg $20,000, all liens, March 31; attorney, Gilbert Hall, 154 Nassau St.....$100

11TH ST, n s, 145.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 103.3; Annie Weinstein to Joseph Weinstein, 1,754 Eastburn Av, Bronx, Aug. 28, 1915.$100

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APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 210.—4-room, kitchenette apartment, handsomely furnished, southern exposure, for 4 or 5 months; references required. Dithridge.

47TH ST., 112 WEST.—Bachelor apartment; two rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; maid service, electric light, and linen included in rental, $85 monthly.

71ST, 10 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite; extraordinary large rooms; open fireplace; will appeal to refined tastes; $125 monthly, including maid service.

77TH, 50 WEST, (Manhattan Square Hotel.)—Sublet, apartment 2 rooms and bath; moderate. Apply Burghelm, Apt. 31.—Sunday.

80TH, WEST END.—Six rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

82D, 137 WEST, (Oceanic.)—Handsomely furnished apartments, 4 rooms, bath; piano, linen, silver.

86TH ST. AND BROADWAY, Hotel Bretton Hall.—Sublet, gentlemen only, beautifully furnished apartment, two rooms and bath; possession at once. Apply Apartment 636.

86TH, WEST.—Lovely home, 8 rooms, beautifully furnished, grand piano. Schuyler 4044.

87TH, 307 WEST.—Beautiful floors, 2-4 large rooms, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service.

91ST ST., (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished 6-room; all improvements; will rent to responsible party; $60. Dr. Hetrick, 2,465 Broadway.

97TH ST., 311 WEST.—Six large, light comfortable furnished rooms, high class apartment; near 96th St. subway and Riverside Drive; May to October. Phone 1387 Riverside.

97TH, 308 WEST.—Six spacious rooms; southern exposure; elevator; $70. Lawrence.

101ST, 205 WEST, THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9675 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-8-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly, $90 to $180 monthly.

107TH, 210 WEST, Apartment 3C.—Attractively furnished apartment, 6 rooms, bath, piano, silver, linen, china, sewing machine; $85 monthly through Summer.

109TH, 300 WEST.—Beautifully furnished apartment, seven rooms; June to October. Hutchens.

116TH, 210 WEST.—THE CECIL. One-two rooms, private bath; low rate.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS. THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA. HOTEL CONVENIENCES, APARTMENT RATES, THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

121ST, 414 WEST.—4-room apartment, with piano. See Superintendent.

A FINELY furnished apartment, 9 light rooms, 8 master bedrooms overlooking Barnard and Columbia Campus; sublet five months, beginning May 1, $200 a month. Apply West, 35 Claremont Av.

Attractively furnished one room apartment, kitchenette and bath; southern exposure; $40. Call on Supt., 483 West 159th St.

BROADWAY, 2,790, near 108th St.—Eight large, airy rooms and bath, overlooking Riverside; convenient subway and elevated; 7th floor, elevator; terms reasonable. Apply Superintendent. Telephone 4836 Academy.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 385.—Nicely furnished all light seven-room apartment on eighth floor for rent from May or June 1 to Sept. 1 at $150 per month.

Completely furnished five rooms and bath, near Columbia. College girls delighted. Summer apartment, May 1 to Oct. 1. Henderson, 404 West 116th St.

Elegant seven-room furnished apartment, three master bedrooms, $150 month; 94th St., near Riverside Drive. Phone Madison Square 7655.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK HALL, 50 West 67th St. Phone Columbus 8974.

HILDONA COURT, 341 West 45th St., just off Broadway. New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms, bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bryant 6255.

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request, 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.—Completely furnished apartment, two to six rooms, elevated and "one-seventy" subway. For particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone 1647 Academy.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90.—Attractive five-room apartment; Summer price; near Columbia. Clarke.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600, (Corner 137th.)—Lovely, light, cool, completely furnished outside seven-room apartment overlooking Hudson; must see to appreciate. Heck, Apartment 54. Audubon 8868.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 706.—Elegant apartment, 6 rooms and 2 baths; all light rooms; furnished or unfurnished; sublease May to October. Arndt, 7A.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL, 307 West 95th St. Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive. An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only. Newly furnished suites now available. 2 rooms and bath $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly. 4 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $30 weekly, $120 monthly. New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. Phone Riverside 6100.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—Seven-room, completely furnished, elevator apartment; convenient location.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 39½.—Six airy, light rooms, furnished apartment; rent reasonable; sublet from May to October. Apt. 1.

Unfurnished—East Side.

81ST ST., 131 EAST.—Apartment in charming old fashioned house, including parlor floor, large kitchen, private bath, perfect rear, open fire; maid's room if desired; $75; furnished or unfurnished; best references required.

30 EAST 64TH STREET, CORNER MADISON AV. New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

TWO-ROOM and bath apartment, $40; new building, electricity, maid service, 469 4th Av., near 22d St., central location; good neighborhood. Albert S. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

Unfurnished—West Side.

8TH, 11 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—8 elegant rooms, steam heat, bath, hot water; $35. Inquire janitor.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

67TH, 160 WEST.—To sublet after May 1, 5 rooms and bath, 7th floor, southern exposure, outlook; $93.83. Telephone 5525 Schuyler.

93D, 325 WEST.—Attractive six rooms, bath, front; reduction to Oct. 1. Sixth floor, Long.

95TH, 108 WEST.—One apartment of five rooms, $37, and one of six rooms, $43; all improvements. Superintendent.

114TH ST., 419 WEST.—6-room front apartment; elevator; all outside rooms. McEnerney.

124TH ST., 538 WEST.—Elevator apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths, $60.

149TH, 450 WEST.—Three large rooms, kitchenette, bath; high-class apartment; $35.

180TH ST., 704 WEST.—5 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; $35-$40.

Apartment, 8 rooms and bath; eastern and southern sun; elevator; $1,400. Apply 133 West 11th St.

CLAREMONT AV., 140, (Opposite Grant's Tomb.)—High-class, elevator, outside, large, six-room apartment, facing river; ready for occupancy; rent moderate. Inquire on premises.

DOCTOR or DENTIST.—Eight large rooms, The "Georgia," s. e. cor. Broadway and 160th St.; wonderful opportunity for a large practice; rent, $1,350.

FORT WASHINGTON AV., 97.—Sublet, five light, airy rooms; elevator; all improvements. Rosenberg.

FOUR and five rooms and bath. New fireproof Apartment. 124 West 72d St. See Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

THE ROGER MORRIS, Corner, 160 Edgecombe, Apt. 6A.—Large rooms and foyer; sublet, $875; southern and eastern exposure; view and sunny; bus passes door; near 9th Av. "L" and subway station.

TO SUBRENT.—For married couple, ideal four-room apt., overlooking Hudson River; all modern improvements; $88. Apply renting office, 849 W. 178th St.

TWO rooms, bath, 7 windows; service; immediate possession. Apt. 8A. Columbus 9545.

WEST 161ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE. —Several new high-class elevator apartments, 6 rooms; $80 to $90. Inquire 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4657 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

EAST 12TH ST., 1,886, Brooklyn.—To let, lower apartment, 2-family house; excellent condition; heated; 6 rooms, bath, laundry; $30; handy to cars; references required.

Yonkers.

A beautiful 5-room apartment with veranda in loveliest residential section of South Yonkers for rent May 1. Apply 179 Valentine Lane, Yonkers.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 143 EAST.—Attractive, neatly furnished, front library, bedroom adjoining, main floor; private entrance; near "L" and subway; suitable for gentlemen. Register.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Very comfortable, clean room for gentleman in owner's house; references.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

60TH, 41 EAST.—Furnished room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; gentlemen only.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

97TH, 11 WEST.—Unusually large rooms, private bath; steam, electricity; private house; references.

107TH, 54 WEST.—Large back parlor, with front parlor; $9 weekly; private; telephone.

127TH, 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms; near bath; telephone; reference.

129TH, 345 WEST.—Outside room, clean and comfortably furnished; no other roomers; telephone; references required. Kerran.

84TH ST., 154 WEST.—Attractive parlor and bedroom adjoining bath; one flight; electricity; also small room. Greene. Schuyler 8078.

90TH, 66 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath, electricity; high class house; bachelors; references.

48TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large room, with private bath, for rent.

50TH, 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat, electricity; references required; gentlemen preferred.

52D, 47 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room, with bath, telephone service; $9; comfortable hall rooms, $2, $3, $4.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Elegant parlor floor, suitable any business; excellent opportunity for doctor or dentist; splendid location.

57TH, 250 WEST.—Large, airy room, private lavatory, electricity, elevator, telephone. 6tarr.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Large; private bath; front parlor; small room; running water.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large room in house with owner; telephone.

70TH, 270 WEST, near Subway.—Furnished, unfurnished bachelor accommodation; quiet location; reasonable; telephone.

70TH, 200 WEST, Apartment 7E.—Well-furnished, newly decorated; reference required. Col. 6557.

70TH, 269 WEST.—Large and small room; private house; gentlemen; reference.

71ST, 106 WEST—Beautifully furnished, 2 large rooms; also single room; board optional.

71ST, 303 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business man; breakfast served.

72D, WEST.—Medium room, nicely furnished; electricity; shower bath; Summer rates; gentleman preferred; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms, electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. Telephone Columbus 3586. De Bernya.

72D, 108 WEST.—Large double room, bath; southern exposure; electricity; smaller room; exclusive.

73D, 271 WEST.—Large, light room, parlor floor; suitable office, studio, or living room; electricity, gas; high class house and neighborhood; subway express convenient; references.

73D, 140 WEST.—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED TWO-ROOM SUITE; PRIVATE TILED BATH, LAVATORY; OTHER DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

73D, 242 WEST.—Large and single rooms; exclusive location; references.

75TH, 137 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor with bedroom, electricity, telephone; other rooms $8-$10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Large front room, also private bath; first floor; electricity; $10 up.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated large front room, with dressing room.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive rooms; exclusive house; parlor for guests' use.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable medium rooms, running water, bath, phone; $4.50-$6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Small or large, homelike rooms; continuous hot water; electricity; reference.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive, comfortable rooms, large, small; electricity; telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 42 WEST. (Near Central Park.)—Handsomely furnished double, single rooms; newly renovated; private residence.

76TH, 159 WEST.—Large room and bath, single or en suite; electricity; all conveniences.

77TH, 106 WEST.—Attractive, well furnished rooms, with, without bath, single or en suite; electricity; refined home.

77TH, 109 WEST.—Room, private bath; kitchenette; newly decorated; all conveniences; references required. Kerran.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor, private bath; gentlemen preferred; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every comfort and convenience; references.

78TH, 150 WEST.—Newly furnished, handsomely appointed, large, small; private bath; electricity.

75TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive large, small room; every convenience; electricity; near subway; "L."

78TH, 203 WEST.—Front suite; living room, bedroom; adjoining bath; private. Schuyler 5870.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, 3 windows; front basement; bath, hot water, electricity.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Newly furnished house, large rooms; electricity, telephone; $10; convenient location.

80TH, 132 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished house, rooms, electricity; $4.50-$6-$10.

80TH, 126 WEST.—ONE SMALL ROOM; EVERY CONVENIENCE; REFERENCE.

82D, 134 WEST.—Double and single rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates; references.

84TH, (2,314 Broadway.)—Attractive front room, adjoining bath; gentleman. Sullivan. Schuyler 5582.

85TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful room, with electricity and private bath; telephone; all conveniences.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, bath; parlor floor room, private bath.

86TH ST (549 West End Av.)—large room, $6; gentleman only.

88TH, 173 WEST.—Exclusive house; large front room, dressing room; bath; porch.

88TH, 175 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, large and medium rooms, with bath; exclusive.

89TH, 330 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large room; twin beds; also single room.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Light room; private family; breakfast, dinner; gentlemen.

90TH, 259 WEST, (between Broadway and West End.)—Modern, high-class newly furnished rooms, bath; hot and cold water, electric lights, parquet floor; inspection invited.

96TH, 52 WEST.—Private house; attractively furnished rooms; steam, electricity, telephone; references.

97TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished front room, bath; telephone; gentlemen; $6.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; select environment; nicely furnished; Riverside Drive; telephone, bath.

105TH, 100 WEST.—Light rooms, one block from 104th St. "L" near 103d St. subway station; lady preferred; breakfast if desired; price $5.50 per week. Thomson.

107TH, 310 WEST.—Lady, having elegantly appointed private home one door from Riverside Drive, will rent double and single room, running water, with most excellent meals; ideal Summer home. Tel. Academy 131.

108TH, 210 WEST, (B'way.)—Elegant, large rooms; business men, transients; elevator, 61.

111TH, 507 WEST.—Suite two bedrooms, living room; southern exposure; exclusive. Apt. 44.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Sunny corner room; running water; private family. Johnston, 9A.

113TH, 541 WEST.—2-room suite, facing front; exceptional value. Apt. 30.

113TH, 600 WEST.—Sunny corner room; running water; private family. Johnston, 9A.

113TH, 617 WEST.—Very desirable outside room, adjoining bath; gentleman; permanent. Moody.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Comfortable single room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family.

114TH, 611 WEST, (Apt. 22.)—Light single room, adjoining washroom; gentleman; private family.

115TH, 403 WEST.—Front, sunny rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 81.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms; also smaller room; running water. Apt. 35.

121ST, 501 WEST.—Large front room, suitable two; kitchen privileges; phone; electricity. Byrne.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single or en suite, $3.50-$8. Apt. 4R, B.

121ST, 528 WEST.—Quiet, pleasant room, one or two ladies; near Broadway. Copley.

122D, 514 WEST.—Well-furnished single room; all conveniences, $6. Apt. 2W.

124TH, 614 WEST.—Attractive front rooms, two flights; bath, electricity; reference. Jansen.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; scrupulously clean. Apt. 27.

144TH, 600 WEST, (Facing Hudson.)—$7, convenient location; also large front. Turner.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th St.)—In charming apartment overlooking Park; delightful outside room; excellent transportation; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CENTRAL PARK.—Desirable room for lady; kitchen privileges. Waggaman. Phone River. 3705.

CONVENT AV., 414, (Near 148th.)—Large front and small room.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive furnished, unfurnished rooms; running water; music allowed.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 887, (187th Subway.)—Neatly furnished rooms; home cooking. Apt. 4-D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 454.—Choice room; bath; no roomers; private family; gentleman. Apt. 1B.

WEST END AV., 611, (near 80th St.)New, elegantly furnished rooms; every possible convenience, continuous hot water; absolutely nothing like it in the city; references.

WEST END AV., 676, (83d St.)—Furnished room to let; electricity, bath; gentleman only.

WEST END AV., 664.—Exceptionally high-class, well furnished, large rooms, running water, twin beds; also small rooms.

WEST END AV., 801, (74TH.) Large, small rooms; bath. 1,747 Columbus.

Brooklyn.

BAINBRIDGE ST., 285.—Private family; large, small rooms; heat; shower; one, two gentlemen; reference. Laufer.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Attractive single rooms; exceptional board; references. Stuyvesant 4276.

38TH, 29 EAST.—Large sunny front room; also small room; quiet surroundings.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (Lexington Av. and 30th St.)—Exclusively for women. Why not live at a hotel at a lower cost than a boarding house? Outside rooms; telephone; elevator; full hotel service; homelike, including high-class meals; $12 weekly and up. Phone Madison Square 6160.

MADISON AV., 213. Rooms with and without bath; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large rooms, private baths, &c.; unexcelled board; telephone.

18TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; excellent board; private bath; electricity, telephone.

49TH ST., 16 WEST. Rooms with board; table board.

58D, 64 WEST.—Suite of two large rooms, private bath; references.

56TH, 62 WEST.—A large room with board, table guests; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath, telephone, electricity; excellent table; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Sunny front room; excellent table; fine service; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—Large front room, also small room, with board; parlor dining room; references.

72D, 120 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

72D ST., 265 WEST.—Second floor front; private bath; single room; board optional.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Desirable rooms, bath, electricity, private phones; hotel accommodations.

76TH, 239 WEST.—Front room, bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium-size room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 116 WEST.—Attractive, large room, private bath, electricity; southern exposure; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select accommodations; elegant suite in rose color; private bath; other rooms; best home table; electricity.

77TH, 268 WEST.—Attractive rooms; all conveniences; home cooking; furnished or unfurnished.

79TH, 114-182 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

80TH, 123 WEST, "The Georgian."—Rooms, board, and service; the best of everything.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

85D, 5 WEST.—Unusually desirable, second floor; other rooms; private bath; special terms.

85TH, 132 WEST.—Beautiful, large and single rooms; excellent French cuisine; homelike.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

93D, 221 WEST.—Bright room; Park "L"; excellent cuisine; table guests.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding for bachelors; 32 splendidly furnished rooms; 16 on one floor; open all year; Summer season at Edgemere, L. I. Smith.

96TH, 54 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; terms moderate; references.

98TH, 61 WEST.—Large front room; excellent board; telephone.

97TH, 230 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large front room; "twin beds;" couple or two gentlemen; superior table; refined; homelike. Chauffant.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good "eats"; seldom have vacancies; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 322 WEST (BETWEEN RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY).— LUXURIOUS PRIVATE RESIDENCE; SPACIOUS AND SHINY ROOMS; BATH; ELECTRICITY; BOUNTIFUL TABLE; MODERATE TERMS; ALSO SINGLE ROOM.

115TH, corner Manhattan Av., "Columbia."—Pleasant rooms; good board; telephone. 4021 Morningside.

149TH, 544 WEST, "Audubon." Summer location; porch; fine food; single, double rooms; reasonable.

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Blocks Inter Borough Subway Station. 50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables. Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $12-$20 per adult. 8th Ave. Express.

THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I. 71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740. — Private family offers choice of two large rooms facing Riverside Park; table for two gentlemen. Apt. 6B. Telephone 4570.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family; excellent accommodations; one gentleman; $14. Telephone Morningside 7231.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Exceptionally elegant rooms; superior board; $10-$15 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.)—Large rooms; all conveniences; subway; excellent service.

BOARD WANTED.

YOUNG JAPANESE writer desires quiet, sunny room with board, preferably in respectable private family. Address S. N., Room 555, 120 Broadway.

ROOMS AND BOARD wanted for nurse, 3-year-old baby, man and wife in boarding or private house; near East 58th St. H. T. D., 616 Madison Av.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable, large and single rooms; excellent table; telephone; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view, Yonkers 2161.

Long Island.

Airy room, board, for lady; exclusive private home, overlooking Sound. H 308 Times Downtown.

New Jersey.

ORANGE, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.; 6 minutes from Highland Av. Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single and double rooms, with board; moderate rates; references exchanged.

Country Board Wanted.

Business man wishes room and board with private family in the country or near the seashore on May 1; commutation by Pennsylvania or New York Central preferred; references exchanged. D 196 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

ALL MUST GO.

1917 Scripps.	1916 Abbott "8."
1917 Overland.	1916 Oldsmobile,
1917 Scripps Coupe,	1915 Lozier,
1916 Overland.	1914 Abbott Roadster.

Open evenings.

LEXINGTON USED CAR DEPT., 815 West 47th St. Bryant 2411.

A 1914 6 cylinder touring car, self-starter, electric lights; this is a high-class car; cannot be told from new; any reasonable offer. Uptown Repair Shop, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

CADILLAC 1916 ROADSTER.
MARMON "34" 1916 5-PASS.
MARMON 1916 CLOVERLEAF.
LANCIA 1916 SPECIAL SEDAN.
FIAT BABY IMPORTED TOURING, 1915.
SIMPLEX 1915 7-PASS.
PIERCE-ARROW "38" TOURING.
PEUGEOT 40-92 4-PASS., "SPORT."
BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY, COR. 54TH.

CADILLAC 1914, 7 passenger, 2 bodies, slip covers, new tires; just overhauled; $625. Bryant 2602. Rumillis.

CADILLAC 1917.—Landaulet, perfect condition; price, $3,200. R. V. Hiscoe, 43 Exchange Place.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger limousine. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CARE, 40, 1914, 5 passenger, fully equipped, mechanically perfect; cost $2,800; will sacrifice $800. Bryant 8302. Rumillis.

CHALMERS 1917 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHANDLER 1915 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

CHEVROLET 1915 Baby Grand being sold for repair bill; perfect condition; price right. Uptown Repair Shop, 154 West 124th. Morningside 175.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout and touring cars, 1916 and 1916 production; all have been gone over in our own repair shop and are in the condition represented.

BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

ELECTRIC USED CARS.

Mostly rebuilt and equipped with new Exide Hy Capacity Batteries, guaranteed for two years. All repainted. These cars are rare bargains.

Baker Coupe	$750.00
Rauch & Lang Town Car	1,750.00
Baker Double Drive Brougham, latest model	1,250.00
Detroit Coupe	575.00

Telephone or write for demonstration.
BAKER R. & L. NEW YORK CORPORATION.
17 Central Park West.
Phone 2830 Columbus.
THE ELECTRIC GARAGE.
at 62d St., facing Central Park West, assumes all care of your car, storing, oiling, charging, washing, and polishing—ALL FOR $40 PER MONTH.
For $1.50 weekly your Electric will be left at your door and called for daily.

ELECTRIC COUPE.—Cost $3,200; like new; will sell cheap. B. C. Black, 17 East 55th St.

HOUPT-ROCKWELL.—A private party would dispose of high-class 50 h. p. 7 passenger Houpt-Rockwell, in perfect mechanical condition; newly painted, lamps, horn, tires, &c.; positive bargain to quick buyer; may be seen any time at owner's private garage, 325 West 85th St.

HUPMOBILE, 1917, 5-pass., in excellent condition; tired in splendid shape. Owen Magnetto Car Co. of N. J., 12 William St., Newark, N. J.

LOCOMOBILE, 6-38, five-passenger touring; used one season equipped electric starter, lights; cost $4,500; condition, appearance like new; owner needs cash. 150 West 55th.

LOZIER 1915 two-passenger roadster. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1915 seven-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MARMON 1914 48 horse power touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917, practically new; excellent condition throughout; all new shoes, one spare; extras; bargain to quick buyer. Garwitt, Columbus 6720.

NATIONAL 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger touring car. MARMON N. Y. CO., 42 and 44 West 62d St.

OLDSMOBILE 1916 five-passenger sedan. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

OVERLAND, 1916, touring car, seating five comfortably. 1916 "85" with 4-in. wheels, seven-passenger touring car. 1916 Overland roadster. 1915 Stearns Knight touring car, with wire wheels. Overland, 1916, touring car, seating seven. Private attractive, Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

OVERLAND, 1915, 5-passenger, $1,050; rare bargain; fully equipped. Houck wire wheels, two extra, $200. Timken axle absorbers, all year body; many extras; $475. Phone Breier, Farragut 2116 Saturday, 12 to 1 P. M.; no dealers.

OWEN MAGNETIC.—Latest model touring; run 2,300 miles; many extras. Col. 6696.

PACKARD, 1915, 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition. 1916 Willys Knight touring car, seating five. 1916 Willys Knight, with Blue Ribbon limousine body. 1915 Paige, seven-passenger touring car. 1915 Reo roadster. One price on each car—the lowest. Willys Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD, 1916 twin 6, 1-35 touring, runs and looks like new; price $1,900. Williamsburg Garage, 159-161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice, Columbus 5322. Herman Karp, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 7-pass. touring, 1914, perfect, $900. Du Charme, Hotel Netherland.

PAIGE RUNABOUT, self-starter, demountable rims, electric lights; paint and mechanical condition perfect. Owen Magnetic Car Co. of New Jersey, 12 Main St. Newark, N. J.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger coupe. MARMON N. Y. CO., 44 West 62d St.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. STUTZ 1916 BEARCAT. STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG.
MARMON 1916 4-PASS. CLOVERLEAF.
H. A. L. 7-PASSENGER TOURING.
MERCER 1914 TOURING.
SCHNEIDER, AIKEN & JACOD, 1,700 BROADWAY.

USED CARS THAT ARE GUARANTEED.

PEERLESS, 1916, 8 cylinder, guaranteed one year.
PEERLESS, 1915, four cylinder limousine; Blue Ribbon Garage Co.'s special body. Guaranteed. $1,000.
PEERLESS, 1915 Little Six touring, in beautiful shape, $750.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48," seven passenger. Owner must sell quickly. Bargain.
PEERLESS, 1914 "48," small six cylinder special body roadster, two extra hidden seats; first-class condition; starting and lighting system; very classy; bargain; quick sale.
PEERLESS, 1912 "48" limousine with touring body, $500.
CADILLAC, 1914, Summer and Winter top, fully equipped, $550.
PACKARD, 1914 "48," six cylinder, seven passenger; perfect. $1,000.
STUDEBAKER, 1917, touring, like new, $650.
MERCER, 1916, four-passenger, fully equipped; very fast; $800.
PEERLESS, 1,896 BROADWAY. 8763 COLUMBUS.

WINTON Six, 1915, fully equipped, electric lights and self-starter, overhauled and repainted, guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

WINTON light six touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway at 70th St.

1916 Cole 8-60 Touring.
1915 Cole 8-50 Touring.
1915 Cole 4-40 Touring.
Dodge Brothers runabout and touring cars.
1916 Studebaker 6 Touring.
1916 Reo 4 cylinder Touring.
1916 Oakland Touring.
1915 Scripps-Booth.
BISHOP McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

BUNGALOW, Edgemere, all improvements; will exchange equity for 7-passenger used car. Room 603, 220 Broadway, New York.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 532-556 W. 58th St. Col. 8440.

Automobiles for Rent.

OLDSMOBILE.—Fashionable private limousine landaulet, 8-cylinder Oldsmobile; best service guaranteed; reasonable; monthly; owner chauffeur; demonstrated; reference. Gray, 217 East 61st. Plaza 1906. Circle 1128.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, week, or month; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3580 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. Riverside 2818.

PACKARD.—Elegant Packard touring car, $2.50 hourly up; owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

PACKARD.—Two beautiful 7-passenger cars for hire by the hour, day, week, or month. W. Plumacher. Telephone 9260 Plaza.

PIERCE, Packard, limousine, $2.50 hourly; calling, $75 weekly; desirable party. Circle 447.

PIERCE-ARROW limousine (like new) by hour, day, week, or month; reasonable rates. Joubert Co. Circle 620-1490.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS, Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIM COMPANY, 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 6256 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BREWSTER & CO., QUEENSBORO BRIDGE PLAZA, LONG ISLAND CITY, REQUIRE EXPERIENCED ASSEMBLERS, ELECTRICIANS, TRIMMERS, TRIMMERS' HELPERS ACCUSTOMED TO WORKING ON FINISHED CAR.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School, 202 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 235 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, 261 West 50th St. Dependable Practical Instruction; day, eve. Att. Svc. Ladies' Class. Booklet.

Automobiles Wanted.

WILL PAY CASH for seven-passenger in good condition. Shapiro, 8 East 110th.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, wishes position evenings. Phone Williamsburg 3542, or write H 275 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, with knowledge of stenography and general office work; several years' experience. Phone Chelsea 6661.

CLERK.—Expert file clerk with knowledge of all forms of filing; competent to install and improve systems; seeks change of position with broader scope than present connection affords. Address N. W., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Lady wants position working housekeeper; country club apartment hotel. Telephone Audubon 6300.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

NURSE for infants, experienced, middle aged, highest class city references, understands bottle feeding, wants position; $40. P 311 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Undergraduate; $21 weekly. Martin, Riverside 4920.

STENOGRAPHER.—College graduate, 23, desires position as stenographer; one year's experience. P 329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, beginner, $7. Telephone 1489 Morningside. Anna Singer, 202 West 116th.

TRAINED NURSE, fond of children, wants charge of invalid, afflicted or motherless child; best doctor's reference. X 389 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ARCHITECT, (Russian,) graduated, long experience in Paris, speaks many languages, wishes position with American firm, which would enable him later to represent it in Russia. P 42 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 198 Broadway, Room 506. Telephone Cortlandt 3265.

ACCOUNTANT.—Ten years' commercial and public accounting experience; capable of taking full charge; salary $35. P 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPING.—Clerical work, any kind; permanent or temporary; location any place; commercial and banking experience; middle-aged man. Edward J. Brearton, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER desires work part time, attend to books, correspondence, &c.; thoroughly experienced;

INDICTED PAPER MEN TO PLEAD TUESDAY

Special Government Prosecutor May Try the Cases at the June Term.

ACCUSED MEN ARE SILENT

News Print Association Had No Agreement with Federal Trade Board, Counsel Says.

The six news print paper manufacturers and Alexander Smith, a Chicago banker associated with them, who were indicted on Thursday will appear before Judge Cushman of the Federal District Court on Tuesday and plead to the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by combining to raise the price of news print paper. The only one of the defendants in the city yesterday was Philip T. Dodge, President of the International Paper Company. He had nothing to say about the indictment, remarking:

"There has been too much talk already."

Of the other defendants, George H. Mead was reported to be at his home, in Dayton, Ohio; Edward W. Backus, who lives in Minneapolis, is said to be somewhere in the North Woods; George Chahoon, Jr., is in Grand Mere, Canada; G. H. P. Gould is in Lyons Falls, N. Y.; Alexander Smith is in Chicago, and Frank J. Sensenbrenner is in Neenah, Wis.

Bainbridge Colby, the special Government prosecutor, explained that counsel representing the indicted men had been in communication with him and that plans for their pleading here were being made. This will be on Tuesday next, at the earliest.

"I do not expect that it will be necessary to have recourse to the bench warrants which the court, as a matter of form, ordered," he said. "The trial will be set at as early a date as is consistent. It is possible that the case can be tried at the June term."

In reply to a question as to whether the practices charged in the indictment would now cease, Mr. Colby said:

"I can only say that it seems to me that none of the defendants would venture to persist in practices so gravely characterized by the Government and which are the subject of such serious charges."

George F. Steele, Secretary of the News Print Manufacturers' Association, who was named in the indictment, but was not made a defendant, refused to talk for publication, but L. B. Lochhead, the association's Treasurer, said:

"The Federal Trade Commission began an inquiry into the news print paper situation about a year ago. During the investigation by the Department of Justice we turned over all of our books and records, and some of them have not yet been returned."

He added that the association had nothing to do with the discussions in Washington between the Federal Trade Commission and some of the paper manufacturers, conferences which resulted in a tentative price-fixing agreement. "Only a few members of our association took part in those talks. As an association we knew nothing about it," said Mr. Lochhead.

PRICE AGREEMENT HELD UP.

Trade Board Feels That Indictments Have Had a Deterrent Effect.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—The indictment of the members of the Executive Committee of the News Print Manufacturers' Association and others has apparently had a deterrent effect on the price-fixing agreement proposed a month ago and accepted by the Federal Trade Commission. When the manufacturers made their proposal there had been in progress for several weeks an investigation by the Department of Justice based on a mass of information tending to prove the existence of a combination in restraint of trade.

While there was said to be no connection between the offer then made and the activities of the Department of Justice there was at the time much talk of an effort to get a "gentleman's agreement" behind the acceptance by the Trade Commission of the manufacturers' price proposition. At the same time members of the commission said that the matter of prosecutions under the Sherman anti-trust law must be left entirely to the Department of Justice. It was a matter of common report in Washington, however, that efforts would be made by the commission to have the proceedings against the paper men discontinued on their compliance in good faith with the efforts to break the paper famine.

At the Federal Trade Commission offices today it was said that the commission could not say whether the price-fixing agreement would go forward or not. The commission will do all in its power to make the agreement a success, but until the manufacturers are heard from the future cannot be indicated.

DRAFT ENEMY TRADE ACT.

War Bill Is Intended to Give President Discretionary Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Trading with the Enemy act being drafted by the Department of Justice simply will be declaratory of what the recognized rules of international law are on that subject, putting them in force for the United States during the war with Germany, it was asserted authoritatively today.

In one respect it will be enabling legislation, because it will empower the President to suspend the operation of the act in certain circumstances and to make such exceptions in its application and enforcement as to him may seem fit and proper.

The broad purpose of the legislation will be to prevent trade, either direct or indirect, with Germany, and to this end the use of American shipping facilities will be denied to persons and firms which engage in such trade. The drafting of the act has not yet been completed, but it is understood that the burden of proof that trade being carried on or contemplated is not with the enemy will be upon those engaged or intending to engage in it rather than upon the Government.

Another consideration in the construction of the bill is the fact that alien enemies cannot go into court, so that the President's discretion will have to be relied upon to insure such persons against injustice and to protect them in their legitimate commerce.

MOOSE WILL AMALGAMATE.

Convention Votes to Join Forces with the Prohibitionists.

ST. LOUIS, April 13.—The Progressive National Convention today busted the National Committee which last Summer indorsed Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee for President, and named a new National Committee to carry out the plans for amalgamating with the Prohibition Party. The plans for this amalgamation were approved this afternoon by the convention.

Victor Murdock of Wichita, Kan., who presided over the Progressive National Convention in Chicago last June, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the party, and Matthew Hale of Boston was elected National Chairman. Other officers chosen were F. H. Chase, New York, National Secretary, and J. A. H. Hopkins of New Jersey, National Treasurer.

The Executive Committee is composed of Victor Murdock, John M. Parker of Louisiana, D. H. Carroll, North Dakota; F. M. Ingersoll, Idaho; John Taylor, New York; Albert D. Nortoni, Missouri, and C. D. McClure, Georgia.

DOCTORS IN WAR SERVICE.

Action Taken Toward Support and Protection of Those Who Enlist.

Resolutions looking toward the support and protection of members of the medical profession who shall volunteer or be conscripted into the nation's service have been passed by the New York State Committee of American Physicians for Medical Preparedness. The committee met Thursday at the office of Dr. George D. Stewart, at 616 Madison Avenue. The resolutions follows:

Be It Resolved, That the New York State Committee of American Physicians, acting as the recognized State Auxiliary of the Medical Section of the Council of National Defense, does hereby declare it the fixed policy of this committee to protect by every possible measure the public place and private practice of those members of the medical profession who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the State of New York or the United States for any period of the present war, and

Resolved, That it will urge through the auxiliary county committees of the State the local enforcement of such policy both relative to private practice and public and hospital appointment, and

Resolved, That it will countenance any financial and personal agreements between members of the profession that may protect the private practice and financial returns of those members who may be drafted under conditions which each County Committee may deem expedient in its locality.

Those who attended the meeting expressed themselves as in favor of a plan whereby physicians taking the practice of others who are following the colors should turn back to the absent physicians a certain percentage of the fees. Such an arrangement, it was thought, would not come within the category of fee-splitting, a practice considered unethical among the profession. The committee, so far as possible, will discourage physicians taking 'patients' from doctors who are away with the colors.

Plans have been perfected for a survey of the physicians of the State in order to give the military authorities an index of the qualifications of every member of the profession. The Executive Committee is made up of Dr. Karl Connell, Chairman; Dr. George D. Stewart, Colonel William S. Terriberry, Dr. George D. Stevens, and Dr. Charles H. Peck.

WAR HALTS COURT HOUSE.

Site to be Leveled and Used, Possibly, for Military Purposes.

In deciding formally yesterday to abandon for the time being, on account of the war, the scheme to build a new county Court House, a project which has been before the Board of Estimate for several years, at a cost of approximately $1,000,000, the Board adopted the Board's suggestion that the site be filled in temporarily and used for military purposes, if necessary, was accepted. The members of the Court House Board also tendered their services to the Mayor, as well as the use of their offices in the Municipal Building, and agreed to accept no compensation for further services until such time as it is decided to again take up the question of erecting the structure.

"This means," said the Mayor, "that, until general conditions are settled, the Court House Board will not ask for the erection of the building, and they tender the site to the Board of Estimate for whatever use we can make of it. I think this board ought to avail itself of the offer of the site, and see just what can be done with it. It may be that the site can be put to advantageous use."

Chief Engineer Lewis was directed to report on the cost of filling in and leveling the site, and the Commissioner of Accounts was directed to make a study of the buildings now on the site to find out if they could be rented.

CLOSE SCHOOLS FOR FARMS.

Ohio State University Graduates' Plan for Service in Summer.

The New York Association of Men and Women Graduates of Ohio State University met at the Ohio Society Rooms at the Waldorf-Astoria last evening to discuss plans as to the part which members should take during the present war. Resolutions were adopted strongly favoring compulsory universal service under Federal control, and recommending that the high schools of the State be closed from May 1 to Nov. 1, so that the boys and girls could help in farms work throughout the State.

On May 30 all the colleges and universities of the country will be urged by the Ohio State University Association to hold patriotic rallies making Memorial Day this year the greatest since the civil war. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Newton W. Gilbert, formerly Vice Governor of the Philippines; Colonel Eernard Wall, Commander of the Spanish War Veterans, and Major Ernest N. Coulter, of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

TO EXPLAIN CENSUS PLAN.

Whitman Calls a Conference of Representatives of Counties.

ALBANY, April 13.—Governor Whitman issued a call today for a conference of the delegates from the Home Defense Committee of every county in the State to be held on Monday at the Capitol. The Governor and Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury will address the conference and explain the plan for taking the census of the State's military resources during a period of fifteen days in May, the exact time to be announced by the Governor in a proclamation.

The Adjutant General, through the Resource Mobilization Bureau, has asked all defense organizations, patriotic bodies, social, civil, political, and women's organizations to supply 50,000 volunteers for this work.

CHURCHES TO AID IN CENSUS

Federation Asks Pastors to Encourage Women to Work.

The aid of 10,000 churches in New York State will be given to the National League of Woman's Service in its task of assisting in the taking of the military census of the State, according to an announcement made last night by Mrs. Goelet Gallatin, Chairman of the Military Census Committee of the league.

The New York Federation of Churches sent a letter to pastors yesterday urging them to ask the women of their congregations to assist in the census and suggesting that the churches be used as registration places.

Mrs. Gallatin said offers to serve were coming in rapidly to the league headquarters at 33 West Thirty-ninth Street.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30. Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

At the Sign of **THE GREEN TEA POT** 18 East 56th St. Luncheon, 60c.; Afternoon Tea; Dinner, 85c. MOST DELICIOUS WAFFLES IN TOWN.

THE **BROWN BETTY** 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

THE FERNERY 22 EAST 33D STREET. S. M. TUCKER, hostess. "Club" or a la carte. Smoking in garden. *The Oldest Tea Room in New York.*

The OAK ROOM 36 East 57th St. New York City Breakfast Afternoon Tea Luncheon Dinner

The Dorothy Louise, 1 WEST 38TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon or Dinner, Fifty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

OLD CHELSEA 47 5TH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY Breakfast 35c. Luncheon 50c. Dinner 75c. FOR DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE.

The Roof Tree Inn 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. THE PLACE THAT'S DIFFERENT.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 35 West 39th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00. Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

THE GROTTO 165 MADISON AVE. (Near 33rd). Luncheon, 45c. Dinner 50c-65c. Sunday Dinner 5:30 to 8, 75c. Home-made Bread and Pie Our Specialties.

HIGH SCHOOL YELLS GREET BILLY SUNDAY

Mother-in-Law Joke Draws Rousing Cheers from Nearly Full Tabernacle.

"BACK TO THE FARM" PLEA

Attacks Sunday School Teachers as Card Players, Beer Guzzlers, and Theatregoers.

Several thousand high school students came out to hear Billy Sunday last night and were treated to a sermon on the forces that win. The forces, as Sunday catalogued them, are blood, environment, sand, education, and Christianity. The sermon ended with a panegyric of Abraham Lincoln, delivered with one foot on a chair and the other on the pulpit in symbolism of Lincoln's physical and moral stature. "The Star-Spangled Banner" closed the meeting. "America" had opened it.

The hall again was comfortably full, and there was much applause when the schools gave their yells and cheered for Sunday in the preliminary exercises. Rodeheaver played "The Rosary" on the trombone and introduced Sunday as the Ty Cobb of his day.

There was less slang and profanity than usual in the sermon, but it carried variety enough to please the audience. The mother-in-law joke, almost extinct in recent literature, was brought out and drew a laugh. When Sunday, after a burlesque description of how a woman mixes a cake, said the only reason they usually made good cakes was because "most women are good-looking and all good-looking women are lucky," he was cheered with enthusiasm, but perhaps the most determined applause of the evening, except that drawn out by the mention of Lincoln, was accorded to his statement that "cigarettes are made out of cigar stumps picked out of the gutter." He varied the latter part of his sermon by delivering Joaquin Miller's poem on Columbus with dramatic gesture and intonation, a style of elocution which found much favor with the audience.

Sunday warned the students against attaching too much importance to themselves or to honors they might win in a small field. "Some of you are like the grasshopper," he said. "He sat on a sunflower swelled up with pride, and he said, 'I am the big noise, the main squeeze, the head cheese, and when I strike the ground it will tremble as from an earthquake.' And he leaped to the ground right in front of a big turkey gobbler, the earth did not tremble, but along came a big fat hen, and she said to the turkey gobbler, 'Did you see a fat-legged grasshopper pass along this way?' And the turkey gobbler gulped as he said, 'He didn't pass; he stopped here.' And when the grasshopper tried to adjust himself comfortably in the craw of the turkey gobbler he said, 'How little and dried up and useless I am in here, and how big I thought I was out there.'

"A dwarf in body can be turned to financial account in a dime museum, but a dwarf in morals is a carbuncle on the neck of the body politic.

"Somebody said to a boy, 'Kid, how did you learn to skate so well?' He said, 'By getting up every time I fell down.' If you itch for fame you'll have to keep scratching.

"What is education? Education is knowing what you want, knowing where to get it, and knowing what to do with it after you get it. You fellows would rather wear a clean white shirt and patent leather shoes and work for $10 a week and call it a salary than to put on overalls and a flannel shirt, go back to the farm, work for $25 a week and call it wages. You have reversed the rules. You started on third base. Your run don't count. Go back to the farm; study expert dairying and help save the lives of 200,000 babies that die every year from impure milk.

"Aim high. It's no harder on your gun to aim at an eagle than to shoot a skunk. Men who rise from obscurity from hard work are the kind that hang their mugs in the Hall of Fame, for mutts like you and me to look at.

"But don't be conceited. Don't think you're the whistle when you're only a cog in the machinery. It's a sad day for a young fellow when ex-President Taft's overcoat would'nt make a vest for him."

Five or six thousand people, including a delegation of elderly women, attended the afternoon service, where Sunday spoke on personal work. "Why are so few people coming into the kingdom?" he asked.

"It is because there is not a definite effort put forth to persuade a definite person to receive a definite Saviour at a definite time, and that definite time is now. No political campaign is won by stump speakers. It is won by a man-to-man canvass.

"Half of our Sunday school teachers are card players, beer guzzlers, theatregoers. They don't know anything about Jesus Christ. No wonder our youths are running wild."

So far about $2,800 has been contributed to the expenses of the campaign since the meeting started. There is still more than $91,000 to be raised to meet the budget of $150,000, despite heavy preliminary contributions.

At a meeting of the Central Federated Union in the Labor Temple on East Eighty-fourth Street last night W. B. Joyce, delegate of the Bartenders' Union, said that he heard that nonunion cooks and waiters were being employed at the Y. W. C. A. cafeteria in connection with the tabernacle. It was voted to have the report investigated by a joint committee of the Cooks and Waiters' Union and the Central Federated Union.

Sunday will appear during the latter part of the program at the newsboys' benefit at the Hippodrome next Sunday night, going direct from the tabernacle.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST OR STOLEN—LARGE PAINTING, CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, FROM OR IN TRANSIT TO INDEPENDENT EXHIBITION GRAND CENTRAL PALACE. COMMUNICATE MADISON, MURRAY HILL, 6990, EXTENSION 120.

LOST—Friday morning, barpin of sapphires and small diamonds, between 5th Av. and 40th St. and 27 Washington Square North, via Bryant Park, 6th Av. Elevated, 8th St. and Macdougal St.; reward. M 202 Times Downtown.

LOST—Tuesday, daisy shaped gold pin; three small diamonds centre; prized for sentimental reasons; reward. Apt. 1A, 21 Fort Washington Av.

LOST—Wednesday evening, in the vicinity of Booth Theatre and Forty-fifth St., fancy beaded purse; liberal reward. Cashier Hotel Belmont, Park Av. and Forty-second St.

LOST—Old-fashioned flat gold pin, at Webster Hall, Rogues' Funeral Vault, Thursday night, April 12; reward. Anderson. Telephone Schuyler 786.

LOST—On Monday evening at Montmartre or in taxi o West 87th St., diamond circle pin; liberal reward. M. D., 51 West 87th.

LOST — Amethyst bracelet, Tuesday night, between 171st St. and subway, or subway train. J. W. Hanson, 90 Haven Av.

LOST—Bag, nail file, &c., Columbus Av., near 81st. 101 West 78th St.; reward.

LOST—Black velvet bag with gold initials, "A. H.," containing sum of money. Reward if returned to 61 East 77th St.

LOST—Monday evening, between 9th St. and Penn. Station, a gold lorgnette. Please return or address 65 West 9th St.

LOST.—Velvet handbag, mounted in silver, from Red Cross, 19 West 44th; reward. Mrs. Little, 200 West 58th.

LOST.—Lady's gold watch and chain; Nassau, bet. Wall, Liberty. Woodlawn 1686.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Gold chain bracelet, amethyst, pearls, Tuesday; "E. M. E." Edwards, 20 Nagle Av.

REWARD—Gold watch and pin, New Rochelle to 122d, Amsterdam, via Boston, Westchester and Willis Av. Whyte, 300 West 122d.

REWARD — Pearl earring; small diamond above pearl, probably Broadway or Amsterdam, 74th-67th Sts. Reinhart, Hotel Ansonia.

$2,500 REWARD for the information or recovery of jewels stolen from 9 East 65th. Edward W. Humphreys, 9 East 65th.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 57th St., between 6th and 7th Avs. Rev. ROBERT MacCAUL, of Rochester, New York. 11 A. M. "The Claims of Jesus." 8 P. M. "The Silent Angel."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs. FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor. 11—"Doing God's Will." 8—"The Grace of God."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH of the COVENANT 327 West 33d Street. Dr. OSCAR HAYWOOD, Pastor, Preaches Morning, 10:45; Evening, 7:45.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, } Ministers. DR. WOELFKIN will preach at 11 and 8. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40. Be "1 of 500" at Young Men's Class, 9:40

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Broadway and 79th Street. I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., PASTOR.

Sunday, 11 A. M. Rev. GEORGE E. BURLINGAME, D. D., of San Francisco. Sunday, 8 P. M., Rev. GEORGE C. MOOR, D. D., of Brooklyn.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH, Washington Square South, Rev. ALEXANDER MACCOLL, Pastor. 11 A. M. Rev. JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, will preach. Topic: "Preparedness." 8 P. M., Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., Pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, will preach.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by Dr. EATON, 30 East 31st St. 11 A. M.—"God's Message to New York." 8 P. M.—Maj. C. W. GORDON, (Ralph Connor,) "Why Canada Entered the War." Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Av., near 127th St. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL. 11 A. M.—"Only as I hope Do I Attain." 8 P. M.—"Henry Drummond; or, Reason in Religion."

Tomorrow Morning at 9:40, MR. CLARENCE H. HOWARD, President Commonwealth Steel Company of St. Louis, will address the YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 8 West 46th Street.

A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL YOUNG MEN.

TOMORROW, SUNDAY, AT 8 P. M. GREAT PATRIOTIC MASS MEETING MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 31st Street. MAJ. CHAS. W. GORDON (Ralph Connor) Just returned from 2 years in trenches Speaks on "Why Canada Entered the War." ADMISSION FREE. Everybody Welcome.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av. Rev. JOHN N. LAWLESS preaches. 11 A. M.—" Faith." 8 P. M.—" Friendship."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M. First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 175th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43. Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th St. 11 A. M.—Dr. G. A. Johnston Ross will preach. 8 P. M.—Rev. Wm. A. Kirkwood will preach.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8. 142 West 81st St.

SECOND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 595 E. 160th Rev. O. L. Hull, pastor. Services 11 and 8.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball-Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "Birth Control." Special music. Dr. Murray gives Bible interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette, 7th Av. and 59th St. Sunday, 8:15, service at 201 West 87th St., Mr. Gayer officiating.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876. Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.

11 A. M.—MR. LAJPAT RAI, Speaker. Subject: "THE AWAKENING OF INDIA." Sunday meetings open to the public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE, FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST. REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN. SATURDAY MORNING, (Sermon,) 10:30. SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN. "DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT AND ARISTOCRATIC VIRTUES."

FREE SYNAGOGUE CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45. DR. WISE: "IS THE JEWISH QUESTION SOLVED?"

ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on Spirituality: "Thou Shalt Not Covet." Sunday, 10:15 A. M.—Dr. Nathan Krass of Brooklyn on "The Religion of the Modern Business Man." Daily Noon Service, 12:30. All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM, Lenox Av., at 120th St., Dr. M. H. Harris. Saturday, April 14—"Ruth's Constancy." Friday, April 20—" Relief for Europe."

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH Broadway & 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST. 11 A. M.—RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Pastor. 8 P. M.—HOWARD M. LESOURD. 10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes. 6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7 Av. & 14 St. Rev. J. W. CHASSEY, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Soul's Shelter." 8 P. M.—" Battleships and Bibles."

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. (Mother Church of American Methodism.) Services at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES M. E. CHURCH, 126 St., Mad. Av. 11 A. M.—Dr. Fred. Winslow Adams. 8 P. M.—Mr. Thos E. Hubbard.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH, 86th St. and West End Av. Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Soul's Reply to God." 8 P. M.—Rev. LEWIS E. CHRISTIAN.

UNION, 48th Street, West of Broadway, T. Basil Young, Pastor. A. M.—" In the Beginning, God." P. M.—" Nothing but the Truth."

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN.)

NEW CHURCH, 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs. Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Service, 11 A. M. The Pastor Will Preach.

NEW THOUGHT.

CRITERION THEATRE, Broadway at 44th Street. F. W. SEARS, M. P., Lecturer, Writer, Teacher, will speak and at 11:15 A. M. in THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. No other church like it anywhere. Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT. Subject: "PSYCHOLOGY OF HEALING." The fundamental principle which underlies ALL forms of healing, whether drugs or drugless methods are used, is one and the same. It avails man but little to relieve him from pain and then have him continue indefinitely the causes which produce his ailments. This lecture will deal with these REAL CAUSES.

Dr. Sears may be seen during the week for personal interview or private instruction at 110 West 34th St. Phone Greeley 4231.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE will hold its second annual meeting with the International New Thought Alliance at Hotel Majestic, 72d St. & Central Park West, April 15, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

Series of Life Lessons to be given every Tuesday and Friday to members at the League Club House, 222 West 72d St.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN, THE BILTMORE, Sunday, 11:15. HARRIS THEATRE, West 42d St., 8 P. M. Morning: "WHEN WE COME INTO OUR OWN." Evening: "THE NEW WAY OUT." Music. All welcome.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE, Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M. Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d. Mrs. Van Marter will speak at both services. 11—" Going Forward." 8—" The Surface Life or the Objective Mind."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 57th Street. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor. Rev. HUGH BLACK preaches 11 & 4:30. Music at 11 A. M., Selections from the Oratorio, "Light of Life." 4:30 P. M., Selections from the Easter Music. 9:30 A. M., Sundays, Men's Bible Class.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St. Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Evangelistic Tent Work in New York. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The midweek service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON, Broadway at 174th St. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor 11 A. M.—Rev. Robert Scott Inglis. 8 P. M.—Rev. Lyman Richard Hartley.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8. Men's Bible Class 10 A. M.

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8. 122d St. and Mount Morris Park West. Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. PASTOR REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av. Dr. Mackay preaches: 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET. Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" CONSECRATION." 8 P. M.—" THE CALL OF CHRIST."

Wed., 8 P. M., Great Chapter, Hebrew XI.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St. Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister. Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: {William Pierson Merrill. {Frank Latimer Janeway. Mr. JANEWAY preaches at 11 and 4. NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. GEORGE WILLIAM DOUGLAS, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. T. Guthrie Speers, Assistant Minister, at 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, at 105th. 10—Rev. Geo. Dowe teaches Men's Class. 11—Ralph Connor on "Canada and the War." 8—Dr. Kelgwin preaches. N. Y. Mozart Soc. Soloists, Vincent Ballester, Mme. Odette Le Fontenay of Metropolitan, Miss Correll, cellist.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. EVANS preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St. Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector. Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M. Morning Prayer & Sermon. (Rector).11 A. M. Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas).. 4 P. M. Strangers Welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, Henry St., N. Y., From City Hall, Duane car to Scammel. Contains Slave Galleries and Antiquities. Rev. Dr. Kenneth Guthrie, 11 A. M. "Preserving Immortality." 8 P. M., Mexico Pictures.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St. Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector. Services—8, 10:15. 11, Rev. C. P. Tinker; 8 P. M., Rector.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 9 A. M.—The Holy Communion, (Italian and Spanish.) 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. C. L. Slattery. 4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. R. M. Stires. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish.) Broadway and 155th St. All seats free. Church open all day every day. Communion, 8:15. 8:45; Sunday School, 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30; 11 A. M., Dean Beekman; 4 P. M., vespers, Dr. Gates; 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. J. B. McCormick.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Manhattan. Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A. M. Dr. Grant "Can Billy Sunday Help New York?" 4 P. M. Music. "The Creation," Haydn. 8 P. M. The Public Forum, Inc., Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, "War and the World Hope."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, East 89th St., Near Madison Av. REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. 10 A. M., Morning Prayer. 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by Rector. Communion Service in E.....Jordan Postlude.... "Invocation".....Grimm 4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS. Harp Solo.....Priere"...Hasselmans Trio.....Salve Regina".....Matys Anthem....To the Paschal Victim," Stewart Address by Rector. 8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. Joseph D. C. Wilson, Congregational Singing. 11 A. M. AND 4 P. M. 'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th Av., above 45th St. Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector. 11, Morning Prayer; Sermon, Rector. 8, Evening Service. Address by Frank Trumbull, Esq., Chairman of the Railway Executives' Advisory Committee, who will speak on "Railroads and Traffic Problems."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street and Sixth Avenue. 8:00 A. M. Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet. 12:00 M. Holy Communion. 3:00 P. M. Children's Service. 8:00 P. M. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer. Sermon, (Rector.) 4—Evening Prayer. Sermon and Confirmation Service by the Rt. Rev. H. R. Hulse, Bishop of Cuba.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION, 240 East 31st St. Rev. E. M. H. Knapp, Vicar. Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Easter music repeated; Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass, Procession and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Vespers and Procession, 4.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector. COMMUNIONS: 7, 8 and 9 A. M. 10:30 A. M., WEBER'S MASS. SERMON: The Very Rev. HUGHELL E. W. FOSBROOKE, 4 o'clock, PROCESSION, EVENSONG. 8 P. M., Choral, Compline and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street. Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L. Holy Communion..... 8:00 A. M. Morning Prayer (Mr. Burgess)..9-11:00 A. M. Organ and Harp Recital.. 7:30 P. M. Evensong (Mr. Burgess)..... 8:00 P.M.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and Tenth Street. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector. 8 and 12:30, Holy Communion; 11, (Dr. Empringham;) 8, (Rector.)

REV. WILLIAM THOMAS WALSH 11 A. M.—8 P. M., St. Mary's Church, Alexander Av. & E. 142 St. (3d Av. "L" to 143d.)

ST. ANDREW'S, Corner 5th Av. and 127th